BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1857. NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

**DAVID E. BUNTING,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

**GEO. W. ROSE,**
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**S. M. WEST,**
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

**WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,**
**Wilmington, N. C.**
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

**Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.**
THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

**NEGROES WANTED.**
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

**NOTICE.**
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

**LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.**
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

**PIANO FORTES.**
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

**NOTICE.**
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS,

**LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.**
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

**Wholesale and Retail.**
**15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.**
*FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.*
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.
These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.
He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.
Terms will be made easy. For further information, address
J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

**WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.**
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address,
July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

**The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!**
**AWARDED TO C. MEYER,**
*For his Two Pianos, London, October* 15, 1851.
C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.
All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.
Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

**MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

## Schools.

**LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
*MALE AND FEMALE.*
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

**CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

## General Notices.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.
Our stock consists in part as follows:
40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;
Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

**FURNITURE!!!**
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington [redacted] and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

**TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.**
UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLEBODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

**NOTICE.**
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

**$150 REWARD.**
RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.
Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.
I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

**LANDS FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS situated on the North side of New River and North East side of Henderson Creek. The tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. There are good DWELLINGS on the premises, which are well watered. The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DIXON.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857 5-tf

**SALE POSTPONED TO 3RD NOVEMBER, 1857.**
AS TRUSTEE FOR W. D. COOKE, I HAVE POSTponed the sale of the Printing Office, Fixtures, &c., including
One Splendid (new patent) Adams' Printing Press,
One Card Press,
And the Type and Printing Materials,
belonging to said Cooke, until TUESDAY THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, when they will be positively sold without reserve. At the same time I will sell said Cooke's land adjoining the lands of Rev. A. Smedes and R. Finlater, dec'd., and also, said Cook's interest in the Paper Mill on Crabtree, lately occupied by C. W. Benedict.
TERMS: Sixty-days credit for note, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, with approved security. P. F. PESCUD,
Trustee.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-ts

**NOTICE.**
BY ORDER OF THE HON. JUDGE OF THE SUPERior Court of Law for Bladen County, at October Term, A. D., 1857, an Extra Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 5th Monday in November next, for the trial of civil suits, when and where witnesses in civil cases will be required to attend.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-6t

## General Notices.

**PIANOS TUNED BY THE YEAR!**
*MOTTO—Satisfaction given, or no charge!*
☞ THREE TIMES for $7, i. e. $2 50 the first, $2 50 the second, and $2 the third time if subscribers. Non-subscribers $4 every tuning. Regulating and Strings extra.
MR. BOHNSTEDT, has arrived in this city, and will attend to all orders left at Pierce's Book Store.
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Oct. 22—8-4t* Piano Tuner and Regulator.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY**
**Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.**
Kitsey Floyd } Petition
vs. } for
Owen R. Floyd. } Divorce.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Owen R. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen B. Floyd to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday in March next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.
Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of said Court, for Duplin County, and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.
Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.
Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

**TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.**
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

**VALUABLE TURPENTINE PLACE FOR SALE.**
5,000 ACRES OF NO. 1 PINE LAND—several crops boxes now cut—good STILL, MULES, WAGONS, HORSES, and everything belonging to or necessary for carrying on the Turpentine business—will be sold at a very low figure, if application be made immediately. The lands lay immediately on the banks of the river, but a short distance above Darien. Titles good, location healthy, some good farming land attached. Terms accommodating. Address L. E. B. DELORME,
Oct. 19.—37-4t—8-t1D. P. M., Darien, Ga.

**WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.**
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**
RANAWAY from the subscriber in Charleston, S. C., some time back, my negro man BRISTER, aged about thirty years—weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds—is five feet ten or eleven inches high—black complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Washington Gillispie, of Duplin county, N. C., where he is now probably lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, who is authorized to pay the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.
Oct. 16th, 1857. 7-1m

**TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.**
I OFFER FOR SALE my Colley Lands, lying between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, in Bladen county, about a mile and a half from Black River, and four from Cape Fear, and containing about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, all round trees, but one task of boxes having been cut on the land.
For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
ENMUND A. HAWES.
New Hanover co., Oct. 10, 1857 6-1m

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**
THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Mary Shaw, deceased, at the September term, 1857, of New Hanover county Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to his intestate will come forward and pay up.
H. A. COLVIN, Adm'r.
Oct. 9, 1857 6-4t

**STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.**
IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.
In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine
Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot WE—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.
Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.
My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES
of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.
My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.
☞ *The first Number will be issued* 1st *January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN.
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

**GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.**
BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bilder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,
**ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,**
that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND**, a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.
Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.
Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.
Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.
Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics*.
THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.
Oct. 6. 1857 6-2½m

**NOTICE.**
THE subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L R. BUNTING,
Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf Adm'r.

**NOTICE.**
I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.
Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 16th, 1857 3-3m

**England's Summer, 1857.**

This is better poetry than we usually see in the newspapers. We find it in the London "Times," and take it to be from the pen of R. Moncton Milnes:

The echoes of the rage of war
Fade in the Eastern distance;
"Two years ago" looms very far
In our well filled existence:
On that broad East, yet more remote,
We waste not thought or feeling,
But muse on British flags afloat,
And swarthy millions kneeling.

Week after week the summer sun,
Undimmed by cloud or shower,
With an Italian speed brings on
The happy harvest hour:
The arts of peace, by plenty nurst,
Proclaim the world's alliance,
Even in the merry trumpet burst,
And shouts of gay defiance.

Then flash along the sentient wire
Some words so brief and fearful,
That they who hear them scarce desire
To see their children cheerful:
Tidings that through wild Hindostan,
Where Britain's rule stood surest,
No life is safe of Christian man,
The loftiest or the poorest,

Is it a nation roused to meet
In arms a strange dominion?—
A people maddened by the heat
Of just or false opinion?
No; soldiers cared for as our sons,
And clothed with England's honor,
Have turned their parricidal guns
With basest craft upon her!

Soon things that make young blood run cold
We whisper, while we tremble;
Or cry that truths shall not be told
We to ourselves dissemble;
And hideous images affright
Our soul's deep hiding places,
And in our sleep we start at sight
Of unknown forms and faces.

Our fair expanse of green and gold
Can hardly find us grateful,
The very sun that could behold
Such scenes is almost hateful;
Warm rays flare up to cruel heat,—
We sicken and we languish,
With those on whose sad heads they beat
Intolerable anguish!

We mark, as comes the breeze of morn
To freshen and to sweeten
The ripples of the oaten corn,
The billows of the wheaten;
And feel that not one such sweet breath
Can reach where parch'd and tangled
The earth gives up to wasting death
Our brethren foully mangled.

And oh! the pangs of those who know
What never must be spoken—
Hearts that will bear about the woe
Of memory until broken:
God give them thoughts of those who died
In Christendom's first ages,—
The child, the veteran, and the bride,—
The saints of history's pages!

For these are Christian martyrs too—
And England's all the dearer:
The mighty work she has to do
These agonies brings nearer;—
Conjuring her by that pure blood
No moment to abandon
The task of world-embracing good
She once has laid her hand on.

She cannot match the devilish deed,
Nor mate the hideous treason,—
Her blow is not the traitor's meed,
But self-defending reason:
That will be lavish of its life,
And hold all cost uncounted,
Till through the length and breadth of strife
This peril be surmounted.

Then may she pardon—only then—
When shame and conscience-stricken,
The credulous or slothful men
Who let the horror thicken—
Who little knew and nothing planned
The evil bond to sever,
Nor dared to burst it with the hand
Of resolute endeavor.

Yet while the rulers we condemn,
Who failed in due provision,
We trust for Britain, as for them,
In history's great decision,—
That subject lands more justly ruled,
And strength more mildly wielded,
Had never been, than when befooled
To noble hopes we yielded;—

Hopes of a world the force of law,
The worth of knowledge prizing;—
From Heathendom's debasing awe
To Christian reverence rising:
Hopes of a people struggling forth
From custom's deep entrancement,
Led by the conquerors of the earth
To Freedom's safe advancement.

Be this an Oriental tale
By Saxon pride engendered,
Hopes for a hundred years may fail,
Yet not be all surrendered:
And now from each distracting scene
Of passion fiercely nourished,
We know what India might have been
Had Moslem tyrants flourished:

So would have been, and yet would be,
If England shrunk from duty.
Then watch your harvest wealth with glee;
Rejoice in Nature's beauty,
Making her bounties ministers
Of toil and self-denial,
And Victory's surest harbingers,
After the fiery trial.

R. M. M.

From the Philadelphia Argus,

**Daniel Webster on the Evils of a Paper Currency.**

At this time—when the question of the currency is attracting so much attention—the views of Daniel Webster on that subject will be read with interest. It will, doubtless, surprise the advocates of a so-called paper currency, that that great statesman left upon record as decided a protest against that kind of money as ever did Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson. His clear intellect could not fail to see the disastrous effect which it was certain to produce upon the business interests and laboring classes, even had it not been enlightened by a close and familiar acquaintance with the teachings of history. To those who cannot yet make up their minds to favor a return to the currency of the constitution, and who consider the policy which favors it "democratic radicalism," we commend the following from their favorite statesman, Daniel Webster.

The following extract of a speech made by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, in 1832, may be found in *Benton's Thirty Years' View*, page 244, volume 1:

"A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its trappings. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyrrany, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with the fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or any way countenanced by government."

Again he says:

"The paper circulation of the country is, at this time, probably seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. Of specie, we may have twenty or thirty millions and this principally in masses in the vaults of the banks. Now, sir, this is a state of things which leads constantly to overtrading, and to the consequent excesses and revulsions which so often disturb the regular course of commercial affairs. Why have we so small an amount of specie in circulation? Certainly the only reason is because we do not require more! We have but to ask its presence and it would return. But we voluntarily banish it by the great amount of small bank notes. In most of the States the banks issue notes of all low denominations, even to a single dollar. How is it possible, under such circumstances, to retain specie in circulation? All experience shows it to be impossible. The paper will take the place of the gold and silver. When Mr. Pitt, in the year 1797, proposed, in Parliament, to authorise the Bank of England to issue one pound notes, Mr. Burke lay sick at Bath of illness of which he never recovered, and he is said to have written to the late Mr. Canning: 'Tell Mr. Pitt that, if he consents to the issuing of one pound notes, he must never expect to see a guinea again.'"

**European Officers with the Sepoys.**

It is not a matter of surprise that the intelligence from India, published on the continent of Europe, should be more gloomy in its tenor than that which makes its appearance in the journals of Great Britain. On some accounts the former would appear to be more reliable than the latter; for it is evident enough to any one who will attentively read the London Times—the press which gives tone to this Indian business, as on many other subjects of public moment, to the English newspapers—that it is putting the best possible face on matters, and endeavoring to inspire a confidence which it is far from feeling. The continental papers have no interest in varnishing the truth, and therefore might be looked to with much of confidence, were it not that their prejudices warp them. It is to be suspected that their predictions of calamity to the British in India are oftentimes fathered by the wish; and the news put in circulation is to be traced to the same paternity.

There is one part of the Indian advices received and published at Paris, however, that we are disposed to credit, and all the more so, since it was foreshadowed long since in some of the English letters from the East. The intelligence is to the effect that the mutineers are under European generalship. There are several circumstances which render this not improbable; and what is more, every day that the rebellious Sepoys continue in arms increases the liability of efficient European officers being added to them. There are numbers of thoroughly trained soldiers always to be found floating about in Europe, men who have received their professional education in some of the military schools of France or Germany, who are ready for any service, however difficult or dangerous, which will afford them profitable employment, or plunder and license. At present Europe is at peace, and the great continental armies are being reduced to a peace footing. These military adventurers find their occupation gone in the western world, and it seems very likely that many will seek for occupation in India, and those who do not find service with the British will join the Sepoys, by whom, no doubt, they would be joyously welcomed. Through one secret avenue or another it is represented that the insurgents have already received important acquisitions of European officers.

In order to estimate the perils which must arise to the British, if such really be the fact, it must be remembered that the Bengal army, composed mainly of high caste Hindoos, Brahmins, and more largely of Rajpoots, Rohillas, and other high castes, soldiers by profession, have distinguished themselves under British lead in many a hard fought field. The men of whom the Bengal army is composed are much superior in soldier-like qualities, intelligence, and courage, to those of the southern Presidencies, and are also physically superior. If they can but be furnished with that European lead to which they are accustomed to look, they will make an extremely formidable enemy. And if the agencies that are admitted by the British themselves to be at work amongst the native regiments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be successful in inducing a revolt—if the mutiny that has now spread through the whole of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces, should also extend to central, southern and western India, the gloomiest predictions for the British that have yet been made would be realized. The probability is, that everything will depend upon the arrival in India of the reinforcements that have been dispatched from Great Britain. Already small bodies of troops had begun to arrive at Calcutta and Bombay, and seemed to have cheered the European residents to an extent proportionate to their limited numbers. But these are regarded as an earnest that more are on the route, and that India is not forgotten at home." Doubtless the Sepoys will suffer discouragement as the European spirit rises, for when left to themselves they have a great awe of Europeans, and this awe is the most important auxiliary the British have in India. Without its aid they could not long hold the ground they stand on.

At the last advices the greatest anxiety respecting the fate of Gen. Havelock was felt, both in Calcutta and Great Britain. It is known that he had a second time fallen back to Cawnpore after his small force had been reduced by sickness to less than half its number. His gallant little army had displayed almost incredible activity, and fought, it is said, more battles, with uniform success over an enemy greatly superior in numbers than was ever before fought in the same time. Especially the Highland regiment had awakened by its dash and achievements the memory of the best days of Scotland. But men of northern race fighting to the waist in water, exposed to heavy rains at night, amidst rice swamps, without any shelter, and to the glare of the almost vertical sun of an Indian midday cannot long live. Disease has done to Gen. Havelock's army what the enemy could not, and he has been forced to abandon his attempt for the relief of the garrison at Lucknow. It now seems to be apprehended that no assistance can reach L

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1857.


☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

*No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.*

### The Meeting of Congress.

In little over a month, a new President and a new Cabinet will submit their reports and present an outline of their policy to a new Congress of the United States. This new Congress will meet under peculiar circumstance, and much will be expected of it, while in reality, its power is extremely limited, and the extent to which that power can be prudently exerted is still more so.

We need hardly say that the main interest of the opening session will be concentrated upon the financial condition of the country,—that the portions of the President's Message which refer to this point will be the first read—that the figures and the estimates of the Treasury Report will be more thoughtfully scanned than those emanating from any other Executive department. We think that Mr. Cobb will present a report worthy of the attention it will receive, and one calculated to increase his already well-earned reputation for practical administrative ability. If rumor speaks the truth, his report will embody the results of careful investigation into the present condition and future prospects of the commercial world, in which investigation he has sought and received the counsel of the mercantile community itself.

In thus seeming to attach the highest immediate interest to the financial reports, calculations and recommendations, we would not be understood as ignoring other questions, or underrating the importance of other departments; but it is not to be denied that the pocket-nerve is the most sensitive, and while that vibrates so painfully, all others are felt with but slight force, and receive for the time but little attention.

It will call for the exertion of a high order of firmness and ability on the part of Congress to maintain its own position—to resist the pressure of schemes and expedients which will be forced upon its attention; to nobly resist will be to achieve a moral triumph equal to that won by the hero who bravely does. To realize and to act upon the conviction that little or nothing can be done by Congress, and to rest satisfied when that little has been done—to disturb not the action of the re-creative powers of nature by empirical tampering with the patient, this is the province and the only province of Congress, or of any other legislative body.

It is a doubtful question whether or not there will be a deficit in the income of the fiscal year, as compared with the necessary disbursements during that period of time. Acting upon the supposition that, under existing laws, and in consequence of the present exceptional state of trade, a deficit will arise, it will be for Congress to consider how that deficit can best be supplied, and to act accordingly—whether by an increase of the rates of duty upon importations—by a temporary loan, or by the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest.

No Tariff that has yet been devised in this or any other country, has been perfect; and if the most carefully arranged and laboriously prepared schemes of revenue are felt to be defective, how much greater is the risk of error and imperfection in those that have been hurried through at the close of a session, without the opportunity of careful examination, and critical dissection. The Tariff of 1857 was thus hurried through, and we do not think that anything like perfection was or is claimed for it by many who voted for it as a choice of evils. That t may be revised and amended we believe, and we think it ought to be. Some of its parts are erroneous in principle; others are faulty in detail. We never believed in the justice of admitting the raw materials of manufactures free of duty, and imposing the burdens thus removed from the shoulders of the manufacturer upon those of the agriculturalist. A good deal of revision is necessary with regard to the "Free List," as many of the exemptions made by placing certain classes of articles therein, are, as we have said, erroneous in principle and wrong in practice. We think a proper revision will result in affording a full revenue without resorting to any increase in the scale of duties, or any approach towards that system of partiality known as the "protective" policy. Of course, no one would think of measuring the average revenue of years by the rate of the receipts during the intensest moment of depression produced by financial derangement. It would be far better to meet any temporary deficit by a small issue of treasury notes, than, by increasing the rate of duties, to render inevitable the recurrence of a surplus in the Treasury, inviting to peculation and speculation, and scaring the timid into the adoption of doubtful measures to get rid of it.

Other matters will, of course, attract and receive attention; but there is one thing pretty certain. The public mind is not in a state to relish much squabbling or delay over the organization—little fusses about men must be laid aside now. The storm has been violent enough to beat down, for a time, the waves of party violence and sectional agitation. It will soon prostrate any merely personal aspirant who seeks to stir his little tempest in a tea-pot.

No doubt the changes will be rung on Kansas. If it be attempted to make approval of all of Mr. Walker's Kansas policy the test of Democratic orthodoxy, the attempt will fail. We trust that the attempt will not be made. It can only result in evil. Unless some such ill-advised movement should be resolved upon, there is nothing in the way of Democratic harmony. Men begin to see that slave population—interest in slave property, and not mere territorial extension constitutes the strength of the institution. The institution of slavery at the South means three to four millions of slaves producing certain indispensibles of commerce, and deriving therefrom an importance and a power amply sufficient for its own protection. The only way to extend the institution is to increase the number of negroes, and this can only be done by re-opening the slave trade. If, instead of nearly four millions of negro slaves, there had been nearly eight millions, Kansas would certainly have come in as a slave State, and so would Oregon; Delaware would not have fallen out of the ranks of the South, nor would the permanence of the institution in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri be threatened.

If Kansas be lost to the South, it simply arises from the fact that there was no surplus of Southern labor to go into that Territory seeking employment. This is beginning to be seen and felt, and therefore less importance is attached to the movements of politicians in that connection, although neither the nature of these movements themselves, nor the estimate to be placed upon them, can thereby be changed.

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THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Bragg has issued his proclamation setting a part Thursday, the 26th day of November next, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplications for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation;" and "most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all good people of the State."

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☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry went off yesterday on the evening cars, on a visit to Hillsboro'. We regretted to notice the thinness of their ranks, occasioned by the fact that this is the busy season, when the members find it impossible to turn out on parade, much less to go off.

We trust those who have gone will have a pleasant time.—*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

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☞ The news from Europe is of a mixed character. Upon the whole, the Indian advices are of a complexion rather more favorable, or, at least, less depressing for the English. Troops are beginning to arrive at Calcutta, and the period has come when the British may be expected to assume the offensive. The moral effect of such a position is very great, especially where the enemy belongs to an inferior or subject race, for, of course, much as British prestige has suffered in the East, the Sepoys, and the population of India generally, have not yet been able to free themselves from their instinctive dread of the power and prowess of the white man, and this dread, although forgotten in the flush of victory and the consciousness of strength, will be sure to re-assert itself at the first turn of the tide.

But, although favorable advices from India may exert some conservative influence upon the market at home or at least prevent the further stringency, which must have resulted from a different state of things, the great indicator of English finance exhibits a depression without an example for a long period of years. Consols, the great financial barometer, have kept falling, and are now considerably below any point reached during the Russian war, or even during the prevalence of the great Railroad revulsion of some years back. This foretells a financial storm just as certainly as the fall of the barometer does an elemental one. Failures and suspensions, too, have commenced on the other side. The stoppage and suspension of mills and factories may be looked for with all certainty, resulting, of course, in a diminished consumption and greatly reduced prices of raw material. If the revulsion be not more severe in Europe than it is in the United States, we shall be greatly surprised.

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☞ Out of nine hundred and fifty two failures occuring during the last three months, only thirty-six have taken place at the South. This is a remarkable and a pleasing circumstance. We are pleased to record it, but unfortunately the figures of actual failures do not show the whole thing. We don't feel any assurance that the losses of the South by the crisis have been anything like as small in proportion as the rarity of the failures in that section would indicate. Suspension is next to nothing among speculators, it is only a feature of their business. Go to New York or Boston or Philadelphia and pick out the biggest houses and the showiest equipages, and the most expensively dressed females, and make enquiry about them, and you will find that they belong to, or are the families of the "great suspended." Go North in three, four or five years after this "crisis" has passed, and see who are putting up palaces, either for business purposes, or as private residences. The South will find the names of many of these "merchant Princes" among those whose paper was returned unpaid.

There is actually more turning and twisting and shoving around, and mental anxiety among the business community at the South who do *not* fail, than there is among the same community at the North who *do*.

Commercial standing is to be prized above all prices, and a high price many a man pays for it in these times. A period of pressure like this, ages a man in business, more in one year, than ten years of quiet life ought to do.

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DEATH OF CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR.—Thomas Crawford, Esq., the celebrated American Sculptor, died at London on the 10th inst. He was in the 44th year of his age. Mr. C. was the truest genius in art that America has ever produced. Mr. Powers' strength lies in the beauty of his mechanical execution—Crawford's in the truth and grandeur of his conceptions. The great Virginia monument to Washington is also the noblest monument to the great sculptor.

He was a native of New York, to which place his parents had emigrated from Ballyshannon, Donegal County, Ireland, about six years before the birth of the future sculptor. His remains will be brought home in the steamer Arago.

JUDGE POTTER.—The Fayetteville *Observer* contradicts the report of the serious illness of Judge Potter, of the U. S. District Court, who was said to be confined at Edenton. Judge Potter arrived at Fayetteville on Saturday. He is suffering somewhat from influenza, but is not confined to his bed, and hopes to leave on Thursday, to hold his Court at Wilmington next week.

The Judge passed through Wilmington on Friday last on his way home. He was very feeble, as must be expected from his extreme age, but not otherwise seriously affected, nor apparently in any immediate danger.

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SUPERIOR COURT.—This morning a case of illegal voting from Brunswick was tried. The charge was that the defendant was not four degrees removed from a negro ancestor. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Solicitor Strange for State, Messrs. Smith and Miller for defence.

Celia, a slave, the property of Mr. William Hansley, was arraigned for the murder of another negro on the Sound. Scott Johnson, a free negro, and Jack Dudley, a slave, belonging to Mr. Alfred Dudley, were arraigned for the murder of "Robert," a slave belonging to Mr Thomas Laspeyre. They all plead "not guilty."

*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

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SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of "Scott Johnson," a free negro, and "Jack Dudley," a slave, indicted for the murder of "Robert," a slave, were this morning, on affidavit, removed for trial to the county of Columbus. The alleged murder took place during the summer on the lot attached to the residence of Thomas H. Lane, Esq., in this town.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

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☞ We were mistaken yesterday in saying that the case of "Jack Dudley," arraigned as an accessory with "Scott" or "Johnson," on the charge of murder, had been removed to Columbus. The case of the principal only was removed. The trial of "Jack" occupied the greater part of yesterday, (Wednesday,) the evidence closing at night. The counsel are still occupied in pleading. The case will probably occupy the balance of the day.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

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SNOW.—The Cheraw, S. C., *Gazette*, reports a slight fall of snow at that place on Friday night last, the 23d inst.; on Wednesday and Thursday mornings of last week there were quite heavy white frosts in the vicinity of that place.

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THE CASH SYSTEM.—The Goldsboro' Tribune gives its subscribers notice that on the 1st day of January, 1858, the cash system for all subscribers to the Tribune will be adopted.

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PRIORESS COMING OUT.—It will be seen that Prioress, one of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses, has at last won a race. As was predicted, the American horses are getting worked up or down to running order.

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### Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz with dates to the 21st inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst. She brings $250,000 in specie.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Mexico: Fuentez is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Janrez, Minister of the Interior; Ruiz, Chief Justice; Conde, Minister to Nicaragua, and Payno of the Treasury.

Alvarez has routed the rebels in the South with great slaughter.

The whole coast of Yucatan is in the hands of the revolutionists. The war of the races has broken out with increased violence.

### From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Gov. Walker has given certificates of the election of the Free State candidates in Kansas. The pro-slavery men are greatly excited.

### Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26th.—The Republican publishes a speech delivered by Elder Kimball in Salt Lake City, Utah, expressing the determination of the Mormons to resist the government troops, and calling even women and children to arms. He declares that he would have Brigham Young for governor for life.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

### *FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The steamer Baltic arrived today, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 14th inst.

The Baltic brings £72,000 sterling in specie, and 160 passengers.

The American ship Lexington has been totally lost near Valentia.

LATEST FROM INDIA.—The Indian mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to the 10th of September and Bombay to the 17th, the news by which was telegraphed to London.

The siege train was expected at Delhi on the 3d of September, and the assault was then anticipated to take place immediately.

General Huvelock remained at Cawnpore, but would be reinforced in a few days by Gen. Outram, who had reached Allahabad with a strong force.

Lucknow was still gallantly holding out, and would be relieved about the middle of September. Lord Elgin had left Calcutta for Cluna.

The China mail failed to connect at Ceylon.

Gen. Nicholson had defeated the rebels at Najof Ghar, with the loss of their guns. Gen. Havelock had defeated the rebels near Bithoor.

On the 17th of August the garrison of Lucknow made a successful sortie, capturing the guns and provisions of the Dinapore mutineers, who were again defeated by Major Eyre.

The rebels were threatening Allahabad and Benares.

Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. Troops were arriving at Calcutta rapidly from England.

A dispatch to the London Post says that the British forces had attacked Lucknow castle and spiked the guns, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

ENGLAND.—There were thirty-four horses entered and ran for the Sezarwitch purse, including the American horse Prioress. The first trial was a dead heat between Prioress, Elhassim and Queen Bess. The deciding heat Prioress won by a length and a half, amidst great cheering. The value of the stakes was over £2,000 sterling.

The American horse Lecompte is dead.

There is an extensive money pressure at London, and a further advance in the rates of interest was feared.—Consols had fluctuated greatly, having been as low as 86⅜, but rallied.

The Bank of Dublin has advanced its rates to 7 per cent., and the Bank of France to 6½. There was also a great pressure at Vienna.

Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., a Canadian house at London, has failed—liabilities quarter of a million; assets larger.

J. Monteith & Co., and other Glasgow houses, have suspended to large amounts.

The King of Prussia was better, but still in a critical condition.

The meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria was still talked of.

SPAIN.—The ministerial crisis at Madrid still continued. Bravo and Murillo still refuse to form a ministry.

ITALY.—There were apprehensions of further disturbances in Italy.

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[From the Special Dispatch of the Baltimore Sun.]

### Further News from India—Anticipated Assault on Delhi, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, P. M.—Dates from Delhi to August 30th, state that an immediate assault was anticipated. The rebels had been defeated on the 26th with the loss of all their guns. Gen. Outram was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th of September to join Havelock. It was expected that the garrison of Lucknow would be relieved on the 15th. Havelock defeated the rebels at Bithoor on the 16th of August, then returned to Cawnpore. The mutiny of the fifty-first native infantry was crushed. The garrison at Arvah arrived safely at Dinapore. The rebel force at Ingdespore was broken. The insurgents at Dinapore were endeavoring to reach Delhi. The twenty-third fusileers had arrived at Calcutta.

Central India continues undisturbed. No further outbreaks at Bombay. The Madras presidency was tranquil.

Lord Elgin had proceeded to Hong Kong.

The Persians evacuated Herat on the 27th of July.

Imports at Bombay were advancing. Money was plenty, and exchange 2s 3d. The Bank of Bengal had refused advances on the India Company's paper.

Another dispatch says that Havelock was awaiting reinforcements at Cawnpore before attacking Lucknow.

The garrison of the latter place was bravely holding out, having again defeated the rebels with severe loss.—The rebels from Oude were threatening Allahabad and Benares, and the fifty-fifth native Bengal infantry had been disarmed. Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. The Punjaub continues tranquil. Twenty-five hundred troops had arrived at Mauritius.

The export of goods at Calcutta had declined, and imports were dull. Money was excessively scarce.

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From the Times of Oct. 12.

### Financial Affairs.

The funds declined ¼ per cent. The demands for discounts at bank is more numerous than any during the month. Sixty thousand pounds were also withdrawn for exportation. The American advices per Persia show that many months must elapse before its consequences here will be retrieved. The chief danger of gold being sent hence to New York is on account of large additional purchases of securities, which our capitalits have been tempted to make at present prices. As respects commercial losses to be sustained this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Paris—Manchester, Bradford and Glasgow will also suffer considerably.

From the Times of the 13th.

The bank to-day raised the discount to 7 per cent.—This measure was fully anticipated, and from the extent of the applications to-day it is doubtful if further movement will not immediately be found necessary. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank has been only nine thousand pounds, but it is asserted that four hundred thousand pounds will be dispatched by the Baltic and Persia, on Wednesday and Saturday next, and as the Indian exchanges show an adverse alteration, it is also anticipated that the shipments in that direction by this mail of 20th will be larger than at any one time thought probable. With these prospects, a fresh advance in the rate of discount can scarcely be avoided, and perhaps we may again see the rate of eight per cent., at which it stood in October, 1847. In proportion, however, to the suddenness of the pressure, will be the rapidity of the ultimate reaction. There is nothing to excite apprehension that the disturbance will be protracted. The sole cause for anxiety is the fall of such houses, in the provinces and elsewhere, as are unavoidably compromised by the American failures and fluctuations in the markets for Eastern produce. This should not beget, however, any vague terror, calculated to lead men to a single day of general financial distrust. The belief is, however, that the decided action of the bank has removed all danger on that account. Altogether the feeling exhibited to-day was such as to excite pride in our healthful system of finance, and to confirm the impression that, although the shock from America comes upon us in the midst of the Indian mutiny, we shall be able to withstand it; so that its consequences, heavy as they must necessarily be, shall not destroy confidence or interrupt the general welfare of the country. The fluctuations in the funds to-day have been extremely great.

Four failures were announced from Glasgow to-day.—The principal one was that of J. Monteith & Co., whose liabilities are believed to be extensive. They were large shippers of Glasgow goods to America and elsewhere.—The other houses are Patterson & Co., Macdonald & Co., and Wallace & Co.

From the Times of the 14th.

The quotation of gold at Paris is nearly two-tenths per cent. dearer than in London, and at Hamburg five-tenths dearer. The fluctuations in the funds to-day have again been rapid and extensive.

The market opened with great weakness, but there was subsequently considerable reaction and a more healthful tone in all departments of business. Consols for money were first quoted at 86½. No sales, however, were pressed, and gradual recovery took place, which was assisted by several purchases on the part of the public. The range was then between 87 and 87¼ until noon, when the government broker appeared as a buyer of £10,000 exchequer bills on account of the sinking fund. This increased the tendency to confidence, and ultimately, notwithstanding the announcement that the Bank of France had adopted a rise of one per cent in the rate of discount, transactions were effected at 87¾ to 87⅞, and 88 to 88⅛ for the 10th of November. After the regular hours there was less firmness, and quotations were 87½ to 87⅝ for money, and 88 to 88⅛ for the account.

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### Further Foreign Details.

Our English files to the 14th instant, by the Baltic, contain some additional matters of interest, which we subjoin:

### Progress of the War in India.

[From the London Times, October 13.]

Another mail has come, and then another mail upon it, with news from every quarter of the disturbed provinces, and with a most gratifying announcement, very late indeed, from the garrison of Lucknow, though without informing us of any substantial change in the position and prospects of the war. We at home are indeed better pleased to hear that that garrison was safe on the 2d ult., less than six weeks ago, that it had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns and bringing in a large supply of provisions, and that there was good hope of their relief in the middle of the month, than we should have been to hear of another glorious but unprofitable victory in the open field. Elsewhere, though the end is not yet, everything is tending to it. Indeed, no historian, no dramatis, no poet ever so suspended the interest, spun out the preparations, and kept the antagonists so long on the start as is done by the natural course of events in this war.

Time is now in our favor; we everywhere hold out, persevere, gain courage and confidence, are reinforced from the mountains or the ocean, and grow continually more and more terrible in the eyes of the foe. To the arrivals from the Punjab, from Nepaul, from Madras, China, and Ceylon, we may now add whole regiments from the Capes, and the head of the great column from this country. The arrival of 2,500 troops at Mauritius is an earnest of what we may now hope for every mail. On all sides it is the note of preparation, the catalogue of the forces, the gathering of the hosts—nothing complete, critical and decisive. The siege train was still to arrive at Delhi, and the assault was then to be made.—This was indeed no illusion. On the contrary, the mutineers, having gone out from Delhi to intercept the dreaded messengers of their doom, suffered a great loss of men, guns and baggage. Everywhere it is the same. We are face to face with one another at a hundred points, collecting our strength and maturing our plans. Whichever side tempts a collision, the triumph is uniformly ours, as if to assure the mutineers that they must wait their trial and then their doom. Our people have gone out from Agra in force and routed a body of the insurgents. Major Eyre has again defeated the mutineers from Dinapore. Fresh, but not unexpected mutinies in the Punjab have been speedily extinguished. Thus the intelligence is throughout far more satisfactory and hopeful than we could have ventured to expect, and it is impossible not to feel that we have now broken the back of this terrible affair. Nevertheless, there is this peculiarity in the news before us—that it leaves the two sides much where it found them—that is, nearly in the same position and in the same force, with no fortress captured, no territory won, no army destroyed. Though the rebels were everywhere beaten, there they still were; and at the very time that Outram was advancing from Allahabad to Cawnpore, it was said that the former place, as well as Benares, was threatened by the insurgents of Oude.

The real change is that, when recovering ourselves, uniting, and slowly augmenting the small bands that have hitherto waged unequal war with the hosts around them, those hosts are themselves melting away. They are not like the smoke of the genie that took form and substance and became a giant; they only rise to evaporate. They may be said to be without form and void. A common cause they cannot have, as the Hindoos can only co-operate with the Mussulmans, and the Mussulmans with the Hindoos, with the secret intention of getting rid of the other at the first convenient opportunity. There has been no manifesto, except a story of greased cartridges, which none believed, and the proclamation of a King whom none respected. There has been no General except Nena Sahib, for the names mentioned at Delhi are those of humble men, and change from day to day. There has been no plan of operation, except that they who don't know what else to do flock to Delhi, where they are not always comfortable or welcome,—where, indeed, they don't always stay. It is true that we hear of the mutineers everywhere; we may eccounter them everywhere; but everywhere they are scattered and dissipated, to turn up somewhere else. At this moment it would not be safe to say that the insurgents of Oude are not on their way to Delhi, or that the garrison of Delhi is not on its way to Oude. The insurgents of Oude also threaten Allahabad and Benares. The mutineers of Dinapore diffused an extensive panic down the river, but have been beaten twice higher up. Thus the foe we have to deal with—nameless, causeless, pointless, and aimless—is desultory as a vapor, shallow as an inundation. Never was anything of such formidable dimensions so destitute of consistency. A great people or a great cause will in time find a great general, and win the day.

But even if the Sepoys should have the luck to find a great soldier, they have not in themselves what he could take hold of. He might as well attempt to grasp a mist, or to command a shoal of herrings. Their faint traditional loyalty to some names and sites would afford but slight ground-work for discipline or government.—The weak, listless, vaporing throng would resent efficient command as a worse bondage than the old one. So little solidity or principle is observed in the mutineers, and so little power of turning their opportunities to account, that it has been thought not improbable they will all disperse on the arrival of our reinforcements, or proffer their submission. They may not take either of these courses, for they may not be able to do the one, or have encouragement to do the other; but it is confidently expected that they will make no stand.

A dispatch from Calcutta contains the following:

The Punjab reinforcements reached the camp before Delhi on the 14th of August, and more recently an auxiliary force os 26,000 men from Cashmere has marched to join the force. It is expected to do good service.

The disarmed 26th Native Infantry, at Lahore, murdered their commanding officer on the 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonment. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road; but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destoyed or captured and executed—hardly a man had escaped.—Fugitives of the 56th Native Infantry, in Pershawur, have been seized and similarly dealt with. These rigorous measures will probably stop others from similar attempts in Bengal and Behar.

It is stated that the troops at Bhopaul have rebelled. The Begum, who continues friendly, had already sent away the Europeans in safety.

The Bank of Bengal refuses to make advances against government paper or bills having more than 30 days to run.

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### North Carolina Synod.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina met in this town on Wednesday last, the 21st instant.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Neill McKay, of Harnett county, (Fayetteville Presbytery) from 1st Corinthians, 3d chap., 8th and 9th verses:—"Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are laboring together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." There was a large and attentive audience present, and all seemed deeply interested in the subject. The discourse was one of much ability, replete with sound argument, logical in its deductions, and delivered in that clear and forcible manner, which, while it attracted the attention of the hearer, pressed home the subject upon the heart and conscience.

After the sermon, the Synod was called to order, and the roll being called, it was ascertained that 20 Ministers were present from the Orange Presbytery, 30 from the Concord Presbytery, and 20 from the Fayetteville Presbytery, besides Ruling elders from each of the above Presbyteries, numbering about 40.

Rev. W. W. Pharr was elected Moderator, and Rev. Jacob Doll and Rev. Martin McQueen were chosen Clerks.

On Thursday, after the appointment of the standing committees, Newbern was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Synod, on Wednesday before the third Sabbath in November, 1858.

On Friday, resolutions were offered concerning the "North Carolina Presbyterian" paper, proposed to be published in this State. The resolutions endorsed the paper and pledge the members of the Synod to exert themselves in sustaining the enterprise. Short speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Colton, Nash. Wilson, Mebane, Chambers, Geo. McNeill and Neill McKay, and by Hon. A. W. Venable, C. H. Wiley and Jas. W. Osborne, Esq'rs—all in favor (with one exception) of publishing the paper. The resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice, Rev. P. T. Penick.

Rev. James H. McNeill, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, addressed the Synod and a large audience, on Friday afternoon, with regard to the affairs of that Society. He spoke about two and a half hours, making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Bible cause, and relating a vast amount of valuable and interesting information concerning the operations of the Society. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and his effort was highly commended by all that we have heard speak of it.

Friday night, after a Missionary sermon, the committee on Domestic Missions reported, and Hon. A. W. Venable spoke in behalf of the cause.

The various reports made to the Synod show the Church to be in a very prosperous condition.

The Synod adjourned on Saturday night.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

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A number of the Lazy Society was complained of for running. His defence was, that he was going down hill, and that it was more labor to walk than run. Complaint dismissed with expenses.

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### Virginia Presbyterians Synod.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the Synod to-day a resolution was offered, that the Synod of Virginia are opposed to the agitation of the slavery question in ecclesiastical bodies; that they have no sympathy with either the Northern or Southern extremists on the subject, and that they are opposed to political preachers and preaching. The resolution was laid on the table.

The following resolutions were offered:

*Resolved*, That we have heard, with regret, that the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence are opposed by some ministers, and that we regard that national document as an honor to the head and heart of the author; and we believe it ought to be the pride and glory of all Presbyterians, and of the American people.

*Resolved*, That the Synod of Virginia, believing from her territorial position, that she has a great mission to perform in binding still stronger the chords that hold together the union of these United States, earnestly deprecating all agitation of the slavery questson in ecclesiastical bodies.

The resolutions, after being discussed, were finally tabled.

Previous to the resolutions being offered, Mr. Danford, from the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly, held at Cleveland in May, 1857, made a report that they have examined the same up to pages 101, 102, 103 and 104, and as it is impossible for them to concur with the views therein expressed, and which the members of this Synod are expected to carry out in the administration of the affairs of our Churches, we are, therefore, left to the alternative of dissolving our connection with the General Assembly; and the committee accordingly recommend that the Synod of Virginia do withdraw from all farther connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which held its session in Cleveland in May, 1857. In recommending this course to the Synod, we believe we are expressing the sentiments of the great majority of our Churches, deliberately formed, after the most ample discussion, and when all means of reconciliation and efforts for united action have been expended.

While we take this ground with a firm trust in the justice of our principles, and an unalterable reliance on the gracious support of the Great Head of the Church, we do it also with unabated affection for our brethren in the Lord, who have compelled us to separate from them, and on whom we would invoke the choicest benediction of our Common Father.

After the previous resolutions had been tabled, Rev. Mr. Newlin, the President of Delaware College, offered the following substitute for the report of the Committee:

Whereas, it has been the rule of this Synod to appoint a Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly, to report on such matters as may require our attention, and, whereas, the action of the Assembly on certain subjects was the occasion of much discussion and difference of opinion, be it

*Resolved*, That the said committee be excused from reporting on the Minutes, and that we reserve any definite action till the next Synodical meeting.

A long and warm discussion ensued—pending which the Synod adjourned.

The Synod re-assembled at 5 o'clock this evening.—The debate was resumed on Mr. Newlin's substitute. Much feeling and warmth prevailed. The question on the substitute will be taken to-night; but there is now little doubt that the report of the Committee will be accepted, and the connection severed—the District Presbytery going with the South, and forming a new Assembly.

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### John Mitchel's Rencontre with the Editor of the Knoxville Register.

We find in some of our Carolina know-nothing exchanges a very different account of the affair from the statement appended below. The latter is from a reliable gentleman who was present, and who published it in the Washington Union:

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

F. C. DUNNINGTON, Esq.:—The know-nothing papers here will endeavor, I have no doubt, to produce a false impression upon the public mind with reference to an assault made upon Fleming, the editor of the Register, by John Mitchel. You have seen, I suppose, the articles recently appearing in the Louisville Journal, in which Mitchel is charged with having effected his escape from Van Dieman's Land by a breach of parole. One of these articles, during Mitchel's recent absence in New York, was re-published in the Register, accompanied by some impertinent comments. Day before yesterday he met with Fleming, and approaching him, (no friend of Mitchel's having the slightest intimation of his intention in the premises,) said to him in the hearing of sundry persons:—"Mr. Fleming, sir, in my absence, you published a scurrillous and impertinent article respecting myself in your paper." Here Fleming interrupted him by saying, "scurrillous?" "Yes, sir," said Mitchel, "scurrillous, and it is this way that I shall answer it," and immediately commenced caning him, a dozen or more persons witnessing it.

His cane was broken upon Fleming, the latter making such resistance and parrying the blows as best he could, though inflicting no injury whatever upon Mitchel.—They were seperated by bystanders, an officer seizing Mitchel. In ten or fifteen minutes afterwards Mitchel stepped into the Lamar House with a friend, and remained there perhaps half an hour. Fleming's friends became quite anxious to know why he did not appear upon the street, that F. might repair the injury he had suffered. Mitchel not being armed in the first melee provided himself with such weapons as he thought necessary to his defence, and appeared upon the street, though told that there were Know Nothings around who intended to mob him. He passed by Fleming, who accosted him, when Mitchel halted and said, "well, sir, what do you want?" At this Fleming had a half dozen or more of his friends about him, all of whom were armed. Fleming said, "you made a dastardly and cowardly attack upon me when I was not prepared for it, and I now pronounce you a coward." "Well," said Mitchel, "words are nothing now, what will you do?" Fleming thereupon repeated his denunciation. To which Mitchel replied, "you are a white man; what are you going to do?"

At the same time inviting those who stood about not to interpose that he and F. might settle, as it was a personal difficulty between them. F. made not the slightest demonstration of an intention to make an attack, and when Mitchel pronounced him a "whipt man," and that words were nothing then, he (M.) turned and started on, when one of F.'s Know Nothing friends spoke out saying," "you sneak off, do you." M. turned, stepped back and inquired "who said sneak?" Whereupon he who spoke thrust his face viciously at M. and said "I did, sir." Instantly M., though surrounded by the whole pack, with their knives, slapped him in the face with such force as came near prostrating him. As he recovered from the blow he drew a pistol and snapped it at Mitchel, the cap exploding only. Mitchel immediately drew his pistol, and was about to fire upon him, when some one told him not to fire, that the fellow was drunk, whereupon Mitchell put up his pistol saying, "I will not shoot a drunken man."

As he stood there casting a glance first at one and then at another of them, neither F. nor any one of them dared further to molest him. Whether any one of them will yet do so remains to be seen. However, yesterday, he was upon the streets, and no further assault was made.

I have endeavored to give you a narrative of the occurrence as it transpired, and I hope you will take such notice of it as will counteract any false impression, that I am sure will be attempted to be made, by the Know-Nothing press here, that Mitchell should dare, in the midst of so large a majority of know-nothings to edit a paper, and I have no doubt but that everything that can be, will be done to impair the influence of the paper, but it will be to no purpose.

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Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, dressed in very common clothes, was studying human nature as exhibited in the highways and bye-ways of New York. In the course of his philosophic perigrinations he went into a mock auction shop. He stood awhile on entering, and reflected doubtless, how any one could be so lost to all sense of truth and honesty as the auctioneer in question, endeavoring to palm off his worthless trash to the inexperienced in city ways, as good and valuable, and finally the auctioneer called out: "Mr. Beecher, why don't you bid?" He was greatly astonished, as we can well imagine, at finding himself known in this place, and, as he had supposed, in his purposely careless dress. He immediately left, and started for the residence of one of the members of the church in the neighborhood, and requested as an act of kindness, to go down and inquire of that person who had sold himself to Satan for the love of gain, how it was that he knew him in his disguise. The neighbor kindly consented, and on entering the "Peter Funk" shop he addressed the auctioneer:—

"How is it you know Henry Ward Beecher so well as to be able to recognize him in his disguise?"

How do I know him? Why, *I have been a prominet member of his congregation for the last five years, and own the fifth pew from the front!*"—*Buffalo Republic.*

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A DISTINCTION.—Napoleon was one day searching for a book in a library of Malmaison, and at last discovered it on a shelf somewhat above his reach. Marshal Moncey, who was present, one of the tallest men in the army, stepped forward, saying: "Permit me, sire: I am higher than your Majesty." "You are longer, Marshal," said the Emperor, with a frown.

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### Caleb Cushing on Cotton and Hard Times.

In Faneuil Hall, on the 14th inst., ex-Attorney General Cushing delivered an address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, in reference to the sentiment:—"Our Country—Glorious for its science, glorious for its arts, and still more glorious for its public men." In the course of his speech, Mr. Cushing said:

I doubt at any rate in the breadth of its ordinary statement, the truth of the current doctrine of assumed profusion of living as the evil of the times, or contracted retrenchment as its remedy. I think both the evil itself, and its remedy, lie deeper in other causes and acts, which it would be out of place to attempt to unfold here at the festive board.

For example, it is quite common to assail the ladies, and to ridicule and reproach their taste of dress, personal ornament, and custom of life, as one of the responsible causes of the present commercial crisis. I utterly deny this. I would like to break a lance with any gentleman in that quarrel. I will go further, and run the risk of paradox, in saying that in my judgment the prevailing costume is not only graceful, but, relatively to other fashions which have preceded it, convenient, and therefore justified by considerations of utility as well as beauty. Apart from that, I confess I have been amused to observe how much of undue importance, in the great sum of our wealth, industry and commerce, has been attributed to the extra flounces and furbelows of the ladies. It is in truth a matter which enters for a mere begatelle into the complex question of imports and exports, and that is all. Did the silk worn by the ladies produce the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. Did their superfluous laces and muslins break down the Illinois Central Rail Road? Did the voluminous skirts stop the wheels of the Erie Rail Road? Was it a fancy of theirs for cakes and sweetmeats, which raised up, or pulled down, the speculative prices of sugar and flour in the United States? Was it their kid gloves and lilliputan bonnets and slippers, which occasioned the embarrassment of the great dry goods commission houses of Boston, and the suspension of the banks of Philadelphia and New York? Absurd!

I confess it shames me, as a man, to hear so much said of the profuseness of the ladies, in view of our own way of life. Most assuredly Mr. Fitz Frivol, with his champagne, his cigars, his fast horses, his yachts and his other fancy pastimes, has no right to complain of the fine robes, the broidered kerchiefs and the *bijouterie* of Miss Flora McFlimsey; she will discover that she is in want of nothing to wear quite as soon as he will find anything useful to do; for even she has a warm woman's heart beneath all the point lace and moire antique in whose mysterious volume her fair form is draped; and if he did but know how to reach that heart, he would see her as prompt to please by frugality as by luxury, and proud to make any sacrifice of fashion at the voice of duty and of love.

But all the follies of all the Fitz Frivols and Flora McFlimseys in the land are as nothing, in effect, on the financial condition of the United States, compared, I will not say with a war in the Crimea or in India—for that we do not and cannot have—but as compared with a few cents per pound or yard of rise or fall in the price of the cotton of Carolina, the corn and wheat of Illinois, or the freights and manufactures of Massachusetts; and their follies have had no appreciable influence in producing the actual breakdown of the credit system of the United States.

At such a time as this, at any rate, when so many thousands of industrious men and women in Massachusetts are deprived of occupation and of means of support, by the curtailment or suspension of work in the great manufactories of the State, although for them retrenchment is necessary as well as duty, yet it is not so for those who, with wealth, possess assured means of subsistence. Why should they retrench, when every article they consume is of diminished price? It would be especially unwise for them to do so, at a time when every item of personal expenditure which they may cut off will but serve to aggravate the evils, by contributing to impede the circulation of money, by increasing the superabundance of unemployed labor, and by multiplying the causes of poverty and crime, and in the long run subject them to larger expenditures of almsgiving and taxation.

At a time like

THE GREAT RACE IN ENGLAND.—*Triumph of Prioress.*—It was announced by telegraph yesterday that at the Newmarket races in England the Cesarewitch stakes, worth $20,000, were won in gallant style by the American mare Prioress over thirty competitors. Very heavy bets had been made against her previous to the day of contest. The well known horse Lecompte, also the property of Mr. Ten Broeck, died suddenly of colic. Pryor has been ruled off from all his engagements for the season. The English papers have the following account of the race:

The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his colors to the front, with Queen Bess, Cerva, M. Dobler and the Plush colt following nearly in the order named: Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zigzag, Warlock, Prioress and Poodle lying in the middle of the ruck. These positions were unchanged until reaching the Ditch, when Cerva rushed to the front, Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick third, Emulator, El Hakim, Prioress, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock, and the Plush colt, forming the next lot.

At the Bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock, Plush colt and Poodle droppped back, and Cerva resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they decended the hill Old Trick, Emulator and Zigzag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the cords Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioress running by herself on the far side third; Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and Emulator showing in front of the ruck. One of the most exciting Cesarewitch finishes ever seen then ensued. Prioress, half way up the cords, seemed to be about coming in alone, the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set-to, and the judge unable to separate the first three, pronounced a dead heat with Prioress, Queen Bess and El Hakim. Fright was next, about a lenght and a half behid them; Zigzag was fifth, about a length in advance of Warlock, who was sixth, and Martinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot that straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy and the Porcher.

*Deciding Heat.*—Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, (bred in America,) 4 years, 6st 9lbs., (Fordham) 1; Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st 9lbs., (Bay,) 2; Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 4 years, 4st. 10lbs., (Grimsby,) 3.

Betting—5 to 4 against El Hakim; 2 to 1 against Prioress, and 3 to 1 against Queen Bess. The "heat" was run after the last race, in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about fifty yards, Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front and carried on the running to the Ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. *On coming down the Bushes Hill Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "The American's beaten!" but Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and, quitting her opponents half way up the cords, won cleverly by a length and a half;* El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. *A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors,* and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England.

### Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company was held in this place on the 21st instant, and was organized by appointing D. A. Covington Chairman, and B. S. Johnston Secretary. The report of the President was read, and was received with much satisfaction on the part of those present. The number of Directors was increased from 9 to 13, and the following elected for the ensuing year:

H. W. Guion, of Lincoln; P. K. Dickinson and A. H. VanBokkelen, Wilmington; T. D. Meares, Brunswick; John McDowell, Bladen; R. S. French, Robeson; W. L. Steele, Richmond; S. W. Cole, Anson; D. A. Covington, Union; John Walker, Mecklenburg; C. C. Henderson, Lincoln; Gilbert Dickson, Cleaveland; A. G. Logan, Rutherford. At a meeting of the Board, H. W. Guion, Esq., was re-elected President, and Thos. T. Slade, Secretary and Treasurer.

A corps of Engineers is now locating the line from the Pee Dee to Charlotte, with a view of letting it to contract this Fall if possible.

The next annual meeting will be held in Wilmington, on the second Monday in October, 1858.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

### Stop the Villains.

We learn that a bold and daring attempt was made by two men who stopped a short while in this place on Saturday afternoon last to kidnap slaves. They succeeded, it is supposed, in carrying off one boy, named "Buster," the property of Miss Sarah Dividson of this town, (as that boy is missing) and made proposals for another boy named Jerry, the property of Mr. Jas. H. Greenlee, of McDowell county, who soon after revealed the whole affair, but too late to insure the arrest of the rascals.—Jerry says they offered him a gold watch and twenty dollars if he would go with them, and they would pay the same price for *seven more* if he could knock around and procure that number. They were to allow the white men to sell them several times, divide the money, and carry them to a free State. The missing boy is a tall mulatto with whiskers.

The boy Jerry describes one as being a tall man with whiskers, wearing a brown frock coat, and grey cloth cap; and the other, of medium size, blue cloth coat with brass buttons. We have not learned in which direction these villains went, but we advise a sharp look-out along the Central Road.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE "N. C. PRESBYTERIAN."—The Presbyterian Synod resolved to commence the publication of a Church paper in this State as soon as the materials can be procured. It is to be published at Fayetteville, and edited by Rev. Geo. McNeill and Bartholemew Fuller, Esq. Mr. McNeill is too well known to the Presbyterians in N. Carolina as a talented and christian gentleman, for us to add anything to his reputation by speaking his phraise. We know Mr. Fuller to be a gentleman of ability. As a writer and orator we consider him number one, and feel confident that he will sustain himself as Editor with credit and satisfaction to the patrons of the paper.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina suspended on Wednesday last, and all its Branches, in pursuance of orders, have followed the example. The Bank of Washington suspended on Saturday last. The Bank of Fayetteville still pays specie, and we have not heard of the Suspension of the Wadesborough and Yanceville Banks.

P. S.—The Milton Chronicle says that the Bank of Yanceville has suspended "after standing up gallantly against the run of brokers and domestic alarmists. The Bank suspended, not because of any inability to cash its notes, but because its friends deemed it wise under existing circumstances to close doors against the run of brokers."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

COUNTERFEIT.—We have before us a counterfeit $10 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. The paper is poor and whitish. The note altogether different from the genuine. The vignettes all different. It is not necessary to compare them; but is sufficient to state, that all the genuine notes of the bank of all denominations, have the words "*Stockholders Responsible*" conspicuous on the face, whereas this counterfeit has not those words. On the genuine $10 bill they are over the two large Xs, at the left and right hand of the top of the bill; whereas the counterfeit has but one X., and over that the words "North Carolina."—*Fay. Observer, 26th inst.*

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.—This prominent and influential member of Congress is at present in this city. We understand he will not return to North Carolina before the meeting of Congress, but will spend the interim in New York and Washington, in converse with the leading politicians who are congregating thereabouts.

*Washington States.*

THE WOMEN IN AGONY.—The women about town are in a perfect fever of agony, on account of the cheapness of dry goods. It sets them almost crazy to see dry goods "so cheap." If money were only plenty, what a fine time the ladies would have in laying in a stock of new dresses! As it is, however, a good many find money enough to keep the sellers of "cheap dry goods" busy. The stores in Market street are crowded, and the other day the rush at one place was so great that policemen had to be called to keep order. Who says it is "hard times," when the ladies are so busy shopping?

The Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will hold its 28th Annual Session the 4th day of November, in the Baptist Church in Hertford, N. C.

ONE DEBT BEGETS ANOTHER.—Somebody truly says that one debt begets another. If a man owes you a dollar, he is sure to owe you a grudge too, and he is generally more ready to pay interest on the latter than on the former.

A red frog has been shown to the North Bridgewater Gazette, found twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground by a man digging a well in that town. He jumped as soon as set free.

### Rowdyism in Baltimore.

The Methodist Protestant, which all must know is not a partizan paper, says in its last issue:

That rowdyism is dominant in Baltimore cannot be questioned. It is useless to attempt to palliate or conceal it. The ruffianis becoming more and more exacting, reckless and murderous. Unless some decided steps are taken to arrest its onward march, there is no telling what will be the consequences. Private property and private life will be no longer secure, general anarchy must ensue, and the majesty of our law become an obsolete idea.

We are sorry to be compelled to record such a state of things, both on account of the insecurity of our citizens and of the blighting influences which it must exert upon our commercial and business relations. Merchants from abroad will be absolutely afraid to sojourn in Baltimore. They are not willing to rely upon the assurance that there is no danger to peaceably-disposed persons—that the riots are generally confined to persons of riotous disposition, to distinct localities, and that many of our streets and thoroughfares are as quiet and safe as ever they were.

Visitors wish to have the whole city before them, to be able to walk out in conscious security; and so long as every morning newspaper chronicles outrage and bloodshed, it is impossible they feel secure. Indeed, many of our citizens are afraid to walk out at night in some parts of the city. The consequence is fatal to the nights of religious persons. Only a few days ago a minister of this city expressed to us the apprehension that he should have to close his night meetings on account of the influence had upon his membership by certain gatherings in the neighborhood. So unwilling were they to *be out at night* that he could scarcely summon enough men to hold an official meeting.

From the Nashville (Tennessee) Union.

### The Hermitage.

Under the authority of the act passed by the last legislature, the Hermitage was purchased by the State. The same act made it the duty of the Governor to tender the place to the general government. Governor Johnson has performed this duty; but the late Congress took no action on the subject. We understand that there is much opposition to the establishment of another National Military School, and that it is likely Congress will decline the gift of Tennessee, since the establishment of a branch of the military school at West Point is one of the conditions of the gift.

In view of this fact the question arises, what will be done with the Hermitage? The people of Tennessee demand it of their representatives that the grave of Andrew Jackson shall be forever protected; that, since the cenotaph covers the remains of one who was, and is, and will be for all time, fresh in their affections, no mercenary speculator must desecrate the sacred spot by his vandal step. The proud form, the lofty character, and the heroic deeds of Jackson belong to the State, and so must his grave. If, then, Congress, at the approaching session, should decline the gift of the State, we trust the legislature will follow the recommendation of the governor. In his late message, Gov. Johnson suggests that the Hermitage be set apart as the residence of the future governors of Tennessee. The recommendation is eminently proper and appropriate.

We have now no executive mansion, and the salary is not sufficient to permit a governor of limited private fortune to bring his family to Nashville. The distance from the city is not too great, and, besides, no chief magistrate of Tennessee residing at the Hermitage could ever prove unfaithful to the high trust reposed in him. The glorious traditions around him would make him true to himself and the country. Let the future governors of Tennessee, then reside at the Hermitage. There are a thousand things there to remind one of his character, his history, his opinions, and his deeds. Nor were those opinions of more value then than at this moment. Had the country followed his wise counsels we would not now have been cursed by a brood of postelent and corrupt banks. But this is a digression, about which we will say more in a day or two.

We repeat that the suggestion of Gov. Johnson is wise and appropriate, and we hope it will meet with the approval of the Legislature.


### A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
**GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!**

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¼ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ **THE HARDWARE** Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—1sf.


### NOTICE.

☞ THE COMMITTEE for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for New Hanover County, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday, 31st October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee will please be present on that occasion.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1857 5-td


TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wounderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray head to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glassy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then having this portion left to our care that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent.—If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—*(Daily Iowa State Gazette.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Oct. 20—38-2weod—8-2t


### MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 21st inst., Mr. ROBERT FENNELL, to Miss ANN KIRBY, daughter of Mr. Wm. Kirby.

In the vicinity of Shiloh Church, New Hanover county, on Thursday 22nd, inst., by J. M. Alderman, Esq., Mr. WM. CHESTNUT, of Sampson county, to Miss ELIZA J. CHESTNUT, of New Hanover county.

In this town, on the 27th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. FRANKLIN V. B. YOPP, to Miss ISABELLA J., daughter of Mr. John Bishop.

### DIED.

In this county, on the 23d inst., near Riley's Creek Church, MARY E., youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Ballenton, dec'd, and wife of David George, aged 26 years and 5 days, leaving a husband and four small children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

My little children near my heart
And Nature seems to bind;
It grieves me sorely to depart,
And leave you all behind.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 22d inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. SAMANTHA A. WICKER, aged about 30 years.

In Brunswick county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARGARET JUSTICE, aged 58 years.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Thursday last, after an illness of two days, Miss MARY HOLMES, aged 62 years.—The deceased was an amiable lady and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

In Middleton, Miss., on the 4th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE HOLT, relict of Anthony L. Holt, aged about 65 years.—Mrs. H. was a native of New Hanover county, where she leaves a large number of friends and relatives to mourn her death.


The Editor of the *Free Press*, says: "After one of the best Physicians in this place had failed, *Boerhave's Holland Bitters* cured me of the worst form of Dyspepsia."

FRANCIS FELIX, only manufacture of the original "Extract of Coffee," says: "I know that your *Holland Bitters* is one of the best medicines in the world for dis-ordered stomach or liver."

Dr. LUDWIG, Editor of the 'Fackel,' Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr. EHRHART, the leading German Physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, of the system generally.

The Manager of Balou's Vinegar Factory, says; "I used it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the debility common to all of a consumptive habit,) and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken."

See advertisement. [Oct. 27.—44&8-1w.

### OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in Elementary Branches | $15 00 |
| Do. College Classes | 20 00 |
| Do. Music | 20 00 |
| Do. Drawing | 10 00 |
| Do. Painting | 20 00 |
| Do. Embroidery | 5 00 |
| Board and Washing per month | 10 00 |

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to

J. H. MILLS,
Oxford, N. C.

[O30-9-12t]

### NOTICE—LANDS FOR SALE.



THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Sampson county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 1,000 acres, of which 500 is good farming land, and about 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the ballance is good Turpentine lands. Also, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through,) of good Turpentine and Farming Land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes on th interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county.

I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.

J. K. MELVIN.

October 26th, 1857 9-2m

### W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

### LAND SALE.



ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER THE SUBscriber will offer for sale, by auction, at New Port, Florida, a large quantity of LAND, the property of the Apachicola Land Company. It lies on each side of the rail road leading to the port of St. Marks, in a region adapted to the production of cotton, sugar cane, fine tobacco, naval stores, &c., and it is very near a coast abounding in various kinds of fish.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale, with interest on notes secured by liens on the land.

JOHN BEARD,
Receiver, &c., of the
Apalachicola Land Co.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 14th, 1857 9-5t

### YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!

*PARENTS TAKE NOTICE!!*

YOU CAN OBTAIN VERY NICE AND WELL MADE Clothing for your Children at 38 Market Street. *BALDWIN has determined to quit this department of trade entirely.* You can buy any article of Youths' and Children's Clothing at a price to save cost only, for cash. *Embrace the opportunity at once,* and call at the

Oct. 29th CITY CLOTHING STORE.


### NOTICE.



THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held on Thursday, the 12th November next.

JAMES S. GREEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Goldsboro', Tarboro', Halifax, Weldon and Raleigh papers and Norfolk Herald will please copy till time of meeting.

Oct. 19th, 1857 37-tm


### MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

50 BBLS. S. H. MOLASSES;
10 Hhds. Cuba do.;
10 bbls. Gorden Syrup. Just landed. For sales by

Oct. 29 WILLARD & CURTIS.

### WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

### AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including a fine Engraving of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with full length portraits of all the signers—from a painting by J. Trumbull. Single copies prepaid by mail $3. Two copies do. $5. For particulars of Agency, or copies, address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 28.—19&5-6t.

### 500 AGENTS WANTED!

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

*Third Division.*—$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down;* or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, as sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted;* and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

August 31st, 1857. 304.

### SELLING OFF AT COST!

ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26TH, 1857, WE shall offer at New York cost, the most magnificent stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, comprising $50,000 worth of MERINOS, SILKS, CASHMERES, DeLAINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. With the most complete general stock of DOMESTIC GOODS! all of which being bought TEN DAYS LATER than any other Wilmington Dry Goods stock, will be found certainly 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than the cost price at any other store. We have been induced to do this, not from any desire to change our business, but solely for the purpose of raising MONEY.

The above sale will be continued from day to day for FORTY DAYS.

☞ That customers may not be delayed, we have engaged an additional force. Terms CASH—CASH on delivery.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington, N. C., October 26th, 1857.

### BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | 27 | @ | 29 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | 5 50 | @ | 6 50 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 80 | @ | 1 90 |
| New | 0 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Adamantine | 25 | @ | 28 |
| Sperm | 35 | @ | 50 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | 16 | @ | 18½ |
| Laguayra | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| Rio | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| St. Domingo | 10½ | @ | 11½ |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g | 00 | @ | 00 |
| good mid'g | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| mid. fair to fair | 00 | @ | 00 |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| ℔ yard | 15 | @ | 16 |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bushel | 1 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 21 | @ | 23 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 22 | @ | 25 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 45 | @ | 50 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 7 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| do. No. 2 | 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| do. No. 3 | 10 00 | @ | 10 50 |
| Herrings, East | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Dry Cod, | | | |
| ℔ cwt | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 6 50 | @ | 6 75 |
| Superfine | 6 00 | @ | 6 25 |
| Fine | 5 50 | @ | 5 75 |
| Cross | 5 00 | @ | 5 25 |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ | 25 |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | | | 3½ |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 65 | 00 | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 64 | 00 | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 | 50 | |
| Per ton | 10 | 00 | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 67 | @ | 70 |
| Oats | 40 | @ | 45 |
| Pease, Cow | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 10 | @ | 1 15 |
| Wheat, red | 1 00 | @ | 1 05 |
| do. white | 1 10 | @ | 1 15 |
| Rice, rough | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 5¼ |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Dry | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| N. River | 57½ | @ | 0 65 |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½ | @ | 00 |
| American, ref. | 3½ | @ | 00 |
| do. sheer. | 0 | @ | 00 |
| do. hoop, ton | 90 | @ | 95 00 |
| Swede | 5½ | @ | 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| do. fm store | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Fl'r Boards | 0 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| Wide do. | 6 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| Scantling | 0 00 | @ | 4 25 |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, rough | 15 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| planed | 18 00 | @ | 19 00 |
| clear | 25 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Wide boards | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Scantling | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Ship Stuff, rough edge | 0 00 | @ | 13 00 |
| re-sawed | 0 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 35 | @ | 37 |
| do. Bbls. | 35 | @ | 40 |
| N. Orleans. | 55 | @ | 60 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 28 | @ | 30 |
| N. E. Rum | 50 | @ | 55 |
| Gin | 40 | @ | 45 |
| Brandy | 45 | @ | 50 |
| do. Apple | 65 | @ | 80 |
| do. Peach | 85 | @ | 1 25 |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| Virgin | 0 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Hard | 0 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. in order | 0 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Pitch do. | 0 00 | @ | 1 55 |
| Rosin, No. 1 | 3 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| do. No. 2 | 1 40 | @ | 1 75 |
| do. No. 3 | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | 00 | @ | 36 |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 | @ | 30 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | | | 4¼ |
| Wrought | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| do. boiled | 1 15 | @ | 1 25 |
| PEA NUTS, bush. | 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 65 | @ | 75 |
| Irish, do. | 1 37½ | @ | 1 50 |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, Hams | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Middlings | 00 | @ | 17 |
| Shoulders | 00 | @ | 16 |
| Hog round | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| Western Bacon, Middlings | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| Shoulders | 15 | @ | 16 |
| N. C. Lard | 17 | @ | 18 |
| West'n do | 00 | @ | 17 |
| Butter | 25 | @ | 28 |
| Cheese | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| City Mess | 27 50 | @ | 28 00 |
| Clear do. | 26 50 | @ | 27 00 |
| Family do. | 25 50 | @ | 26 00 |
| Butt | 00 00 | @ | 25 00 |
| Prime | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| Beef, Mess, | 16 00 | @ | 17 00 |
| do. Fulton Market | 00 00 | @ | 00 00 |
| POULTRY, | | | |
| Chickens, live | 15 | @ | 25 |
| do. dead | 00 | @ | 00 |
| Turkeys, live | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 00 | @ | 00 |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | | | |
| Lambs | 1 75 | @ | 2 50 |
| Mutton | 1 75 | @ | 2 50 |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| do. fine | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| New Orleans, | 00 | @ | 00 |
| Muscovado | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| Loaf & crush'd | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Clarified and Granulated | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 7½ |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 4 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| Common | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 00 | @ | 25 00 |
| Ash Head'g | 0 00 | @ | 13 00 |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 0 00 | @ | 0 00 |
| Mill, prime | 8 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Common | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Medium | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Fine | 45 | @ | 50 |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 | @ | 20 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| TO NEW YORK. | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl., | $ 00 | @ 30 |
| Rosin do. | 20 | @ 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine do. | 00 | @ 45 |
| Flour do. | 00 | @ 25 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | @ 8 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | @ 0 87½ |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | @ 6 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | @ 6 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | @ 5 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 00 | @ 00 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA, | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | @ 30 |
| Rosin " | 20 | @ 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | @ 45 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 0 | @ 00 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | @ 0 87½ |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot | 0 | @ 6 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 | @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size | 4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | @ 45 |
| Rosin " | 

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.


### The Signs of the Times.

We hear every now and then of the times getting easier—of the prevalence of a "better feeling," &c., but these givings-out with the prospects of relief which they present prove to be mistaken and illusory. Day by day the circle narrows and the pressure becomes more severe. As the circle of huntsmen surrounding a certain district of country, keeps advancing to the centre and enclosing the unfortunate game within narrower and narrower limits, so does the contraction enclose and hem in the unfortunate body of debtors, but a small proportion of whom will be able to break their way out and escape unhurt. That proportion must depend upon the weight and compactness of the narrowing circle, and in the strength and resisting power of those in the toils. It is now pretty plain that the circle will keep narrowing, and that those who cannot stand its pressure must yield.—We confess ourselves unable to perceive any other solution.

The suspensions have not resulted in the relief expected from them, nor is there any abatement of the panic or pressure at the great centres of trade, and it is in the nature of these things to propagate themselves, to extend as by a contagion. The great fear is that this contagion will extend to the other side of the water, affecting seriously the consumers of American and especially of Southern products. Whatever may be said to the contrary, Europe is not in a strong position. France was severely tried by the expense of the Crimean war, and an appearance of delusive prosperity has only been kept up by speculative means and undue expansions, which are now beginning to produce their legitimate results, while throughout Germany failures are already almost as numerous as they are with us. It is also a question how far England herself, strained to the utmost tension by the efforts she is called upon to make in the East, efforts which all see must be vastly increased and indifinitely prolonged, can stand unmoved the immense falling off in her two greatest markets—the East Indies and the United States—how she can sustain a heavy drain to the East while her expected supplies from the West are suddenly and unexpectedly cut off—how she can ship specie to America and Asia at one and the same time without experiencing commercial derangements and perturbations of the most serious character, affecting the prices which she can afford to pay for our staples, especially our Cotton. We fear that before the present crops are disposed of, a heavy reduction in price must be submitted to.

In figuring out the early passing away of the present financial difficulties, it seems always to be assumed as an element of the calculation that our products to go forward will be sold at present ruling rates in European markets, which takes for granted that these markets will remain sound and wholly unaffected by the perturbations that have prostrated ours. For this we have no guarantee, but every reason to expect at least some falling off in prices, some instability corresponding to that prevailing here. It is impossible to look for anything else.

Indeed, sterling bills to some extent have already come back protested, and more may be expected to come. It is not in the nature of things that while New York importers fail to meet their obligations in Europe, no failures of a similar character should result on the other side.

That the leading banks in England and the Continent have been forced to put up their rates of interest, is not the only ominous feature—that has been done before, but the real difficulty is that this course by no means results in checking the drain of specie, and that this drain is not caused by the demand for exportation, but by that uneasy feeling that leads to hoarding, as the result of failing confidence in the position of things.

We took occasion some time since to refer to the indications pointing to a probable attempt to make out of existing difficulties capital upon which to base an agitation in favour of another United States Bank. There is little doubt that out of these difficulties will arise questions and issues bearing upon the financial system of the country, but we may rest assured that this will eventuate unfavourably to any extension of the power or influence of the banking system, rather than in the creation of a great central pecuniary despotism.

It is said by some of the advocates of a National Bank, that, admitting the truth of all the charges which have been urged against the United States Bank, they can only apply to that institution after it became a State affair.

The Bank of the United States, the bill for whose recharter was vetoed by General Jackson, had been chartered in 1816, some time after the close of the war with Great Britain. Well, we all know that the war created financial derangement and suffering, but it is stated on the best authority, that before the Bank had been four years in operation its movements had created more serious derangements, and entailed severer losses than had resulted from the war. Between 1820 and 1830, a commercial crisis also passed over the country, and it is hardly to be denied that the causes which lead to the crash of 1837 were mainly put in motion by the schemes of Mr. Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, as a Federal Institution.

### The State Fair.

The Raleigh papers were kept back to allow of some fuller accounts of the State Fair and did not reach us on Saturday as we expected. We judge from their tone that the Fair as a whole, was successful and calculated to effect much good. The address delivered by Mr. Bridgers, is spoken of as eminently practical and replete with valuable information. It will, we trust, be published.

Among the articles and specimens of various kinds on exhibition, we notice a large lot of fine Pine-apples by Wm. L. Pitts & Co., Wilmington.

Also a "Patent Magic Ventilator Chair," by David Kahnweiler, Wilmington. "This," the *Standard* says, "is a very handsome article, and admirably adapted, by a simple contrivance, to its purposes. It recently obtained a diploma in Pennsylvania." The Chair is really an ingenious contrivance. We had an opportunity of examining it in the Summer when its peculiar qualities could be more fully tested and better appreciated. It is a Rocking-Chair, and has the ventilating apparatus connected with the rockers, the wind being forced through a chamber containing ice and subsequently through a smaller one containing a sponge saturated with any desired perfume, thus blowing a stream of cooled and perfumed atmosphere upon the occupant of the Chair.

Mr. Harbaugh, of Wilmington, exhibited a Patent Sash Balance. R. W. Henry, of Goldsboro', a Bedstead. James Long, Goldsboro', a Wheat Fan.

A specimen of No. 1 Rosin by Fontree and Arrington, Columbus. A barrel of Old Rye by Nick Williams, of Yadkin. O. S. Baldwin, Wilmington, exhibited trotting horse "Jo. Smith." J. W. Ingram, of Sampson County, Stud Colt.

We mention now only the articles exhibited from this section, except the "Old Nick," in which all take an interest. This part of the State does not appear to take any great interest in these fairs, which is to be regretted.

By the way, we had a little Agricultural Fair of our own, consisting of a lot of fine Turneps, presented to us by E. Lane, Esq., of Rocky Point, to which we intend to do justice.

☞ Superior Court for New Hanover county commenced its sessions this morning, his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. There are several capital cases to be tried at this term. All negroes, we believe.

### Getting Rid of the Surplus.

The question now asked is not whether the General Government shall distribute its funds among the States, but whether the Federal Treasury will be able to get through with the demands of the current fiscal year without the necessity of resorting to a loan, Public Lands or no Public Lands. The question is not what shall we deposit, but how shall we meet our obligations—not how shall we deplete the Public Treasury, but how shall we keep it properly supplied.

We are glad that such is the case—glad that no surplus in the Treasury invites speculation, or furnishes the plea of necessity in extenuation of measures, doubtful in policy and more than doubtful in principle. Of course we regret the existence of the immediate causes which have lead to the exceedingly rapid depletion of the Treasury, although always anxious for the adoption of such measures as would lead to the same result, by means of the Government ceasing to collect more than necessary, allowance being made for the sums already in the Treasury. Again and again do we wish to call the public attention—the attention of the Democracy to the propriety and expediency of allowing no specious plea of necessity to form neither excuse nor precedent for any aberration from the strict line of Democratic principle.

Solitary and alone in this State we raised the voice of dissent to the measure of deposit, not as attacking our representatives, but as in vindication and defence of Democratic principles and policy. Not anxious to create divisions or distrusts, but determined sedulously to avoid everything having a tendency in that direction, we rested contented with such an avowal, sustained by such arguments as appeared essential to the proper assertion and due defence of our own position.

Now that the political contest is over—now that events have so signally marked the wisdom and propriety of the position assumed and the course pursued by the opponents of deposit or distribution, we feel at full liberty to refer again to the matter, in a proper spirit, we trust—in a spirit of kindness, yet with no abatement of the firmness and resolute adherence to principle which ought to characterize the language of a Democratic press.

If the lessons of 1837 and subsequent years were rendered less impressive through the lapse of time, the events of the present day are before us and palpable to our own eyes and observation. If we pointed in vain to the fact that in 1837, there was really no surplus either to deposit or distribute—if our references to the embarrassments of the treasury, arising out of the attempt to carry out that measure, were unheeded, surely the fact cannot be denied that the success of such a measure in passing through the last Congress, must have eventuated either in a miserable failure or in a national bankruptcy.

It is a lesson which ought to be improved and remembered. It is conveyed in the stubborn language of facts—it rises into the gravity of an impressive experience. Those who ignore it again, will do so with their eyes open. It will be a wilful blindness, rather then an involuntary error.

When we said that solitary and alone, in this State, we raised the voice of opposition to the measure of deposit, we ought to have qualified the expression by confining it to the press of the State. In two districts at least, the old unfaltering banner was borne aloft—in one to victory, in the other to an issue which, considering the strength of the opposition, was hardly less glorious than victory. In the first district, Dr. Shaw fought a glorious fight, and gained the day—in the Guilford district, Mr. Williams did well, very well, and if he did not win, he at least deserved success; at any rate he did not deserve the ungracious attack made upon him by some correspondent of the Washington Union, purporting to write from North Carolina. When the Washington Union interferes in North Carolina politics, it ought to know what it is doing—perhaps its interference at all could be advantageously dispensed with.

"THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN."—We have before us the first number of the *Southern Citizen*, a new weekly paper, just started at Knoxville, Tennessee, by John Mitchel and Wm. G. Swann, price $2 a year, invariably in advance.

It is a large, handsome and well-printed paper, and bids fair to be an interesting and valuable one. As a writer, Mr. Mitchel is well known, and enjoys a reputation second to no man in the land, while his partner, Mr. Swann, a native-born son of the South, is favorably known throughout the Southwest, but especially in his native State of Tennessee.

It is no part of the design of the editors to make the *Southern Citizen*, in any sense, what is known as "an Irish paper"—it is to be what its name indicates, a Southern newspaper, devoted to the interests of the South. The editors say in their prospectus that one is a Southern man by birth—the other by preference, and that both shall therefore feel themselves at full liberty to discuss all questions worthy the attention of the citizens of that section and of the whole country. The question of re-opening the slave trade will be prominently discussed.

We do not know whether we shall be able to approve of all the views that may be advanced by the *Citizen*, but we feel certain that such views as may be advanced, will be presented boldly and sustained ably. John Mitchel wields a powerful pen and stops not half-way. We shall watch his course with interest, the more so, as he has already awakened the ire and earned the abuse of Greely and his coadjutors among the abolitionists of the North, as well as that of Prentice and the notorious Brownlow at the South.

☞ Excitement is the great demand of the age, and one excitement gives place to another with an ease and rapidity that is perfectly charming.

The Central America kept possession of the public mind for some time. Much was said and many suggestions offered, having for their object the prevention of such things in future. But a new and more terrible excitement arose—instead of the wail for the dead, a panic for the living obtained precedence. It was no longer asked how came the victims of the Central America by their death, but how shall we and all of us come by the means of living?

The Central America is forgotten, and all the precautionary and preventive measures suggested have been forgotten too, and will be no more heard of until the occurrence of some similar catastrophe again results in their temporary resurrection to be followed by a corresponding oblivion.

The "colored man," Dred Scott, is at a discount even in abolition Vermont; and Kansas may "bleed" just as much as she pleases, but no dupes will bleed their pockets any more in her cause. The existing financial "crisis" will, in due time pass away, leaving many a wreck behind, but its lessons will be forgotten, and another "crisis" will be invited in due time.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Hon. Asa Biggs, U. S. Senator, for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for 1st Session of the 34th Congress, for which he will please accept our thanks.

DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent for the last 6 months, as will be seen by advertisement in this paper.

☞ Ice, half-an-inch thick, formed near the Potomac, Washington City, on the night of the 20th inst.

We learn that frost was seen near Wilmington on Wednesday and Thursday morning, last.

☞ Sixteen thousand dollars of the money stolen from the Richmond Custom House is said to have been recovered, and the two robbers are in prison in Richmond.

### "Hard Times" and What it Means.

We hear of hard times—we read of hard times, we feel hard times, and yet few of us realize the meaning of that expression in its full significance.

It means practically hundreds of thousands thrown out of employment, without means of support for themselves or their families, without money to pay rent for the roof that shelters, or buy wood or coal to warm their shivering frames during the rigors of a fast approaching winter—it means destitution—want even of the food necessary to keep soul and body together—it means to many and many an one, dependence upon the bitter bread of charity.

Let us turn from the mass to make an analysis of some particular instance, to illustrate the general proposition.

Turn we to a quiet home—the home of an humble but self respecting workman with a family. Neatness, with some pretensions to ornament, had made that home a pleasant one. Wages, under the stimulus of expansion, had gone up—the older children had been employed. But the cost of living had even more than kept pace with the increase of wages, and little could be reserved for the hour of trial. The pressure comes with its ominous cloud—wages fall—employment becomes precarious—the final crash comes, and the arm of the strong man is paralyzed, his right hand forgets its cunning—he returns home to his family, wearied from the fruitless search for work—for the means of living. One by one the younger members also lose their situations—the little horde fades away, and, as the winter comes on, the humble household must meet its rigors, moneyless, without employment or the hope of employment, or the prospect of any resources upon which to fall back. *That* is pressure, and when that pressure is aggravated by sickness—when some loved one seeks in vain for the little comforts or even necessaries upon which life may depend, who can tell how much its agony is increased. When we read of the discharge of thousands of men at the North, it means that thousands of families must face the stern rigors of a Northern winter—must bide the pelting of the pitiless storm without the means of procuring sustenance or shelter.

Again, another home rises before us, the acquisition of years of labor and devotion to business. Its owner has striven to make it a pleasant abode for his family, and a calm retreat for his declining years. At length the coveted reward of his persistent energy appears to be within his grasp. A few years more and he will be independent. But the storm overtakes him. The circle contracts around him. He cannot realize what is due to him—he cannot pay what he owes—his property is swept away—the home of his declining years is sacrificed and he goes forth a ruined wreck, unable to make sail on the calmest sea. This is another incident of the "hard times," another result of the "pressure," and no isolated one.

The fair damsels, who, like Miss Flora McFlimsey, have "nothing to wear," the speculator who "suspends," yet lives in affluence—none of these know or care for these things, but they are the really painful features of "hard times."

☞ A Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* proposes to organize the next House of Representatives by electing Mr. Orr, of S. C., Speaker, making Allen, of Illinois, or Robbins, of Indiana, Clerk—some high toned Southern Democrat from Virginia, Door Keeper—Grosvenor, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Johnson, of New Jersey, Post-Master.

Mr. Orr will certainly be a prominent candidate for the Speaker's Chair, for which he is well qualified by ability and parliamentary experience. We sincerely trust that Allen may be Clerk. He has *our* vote, which, unfortunately, don't count. Johnson, the proposed Post-Master, is a very clever fellow, and knows the business of his office, which he held once before. He discharged its duties then to the general satisfaction of all concerned. We have not yet decided what office we will have.

By the way, among the "officers" of the two houses we do not know that the pages are included. These youthful persons would, elsewhere, we presume, be called errand-boys. The little fellows get something like three dollars a day, and a *doceur* in the shape of an extra allowance voted every session. It is somewhat amusing to enquire into the disposal made of their surplus funds by these embryo statesmen. Last Spring several were pointed out to us who had become speculators in Western lands—purchasers of land warrants. The prevailing epidemic had reached them, and taken the form indicated for it by surrounding circumstances and influences.

As a rule, the little fellows seemed to be quiet and obliging, and generally economical. The Door Keepers were generally a polite set of men, with one exception, a pup-faced, consequential looking youth, who was always in a fuss, and had a constable around three times in one day. We hope he'll be turned out at any rate. Uncle Sam—that is to say—you and I, and all of us, pay liberally, and ought to submit to no insolence, or pig-headedness from our servants.

But office—office is a great thing, and what are called the spoils of office, are also great things—some men succeed in public life—they succeed in living and retaining their self-respect and the respect of others, and we think that if a man had a full competence ahead, the excitement might be pleasant, but the chances are too precarious to calculate on for a living—the first thing to be looked to in this life.

We wonder much whether the doors of the new Congress will be as closely beseiged by those desirous to plunge their hands into the public purse, as were the doors of the last Congress. We think the mania for land-stealing and land speculation ought to be somewhat abated by this time. The burst-up of the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroads ought to afford a lesson; and, no doubt, will for a short time. But after this fall will come another rebound, and people will go it with a bigger lick than ever.

Some twenty years ago, a bill—a deposit bill—a bill to give to—to distribute among the States, under the name of a deposit, passed both Houses and received the reluctant assent of General Jackson.

Soon that game was stopped. The surplus to be deposited turned shortly into a deficit, and the United States Treasury was bankrupt, while money had to be borrowed to meet the actual expenses of the Government, and it *was* borrowed, at a shave too. This time the same thing was tried, and if a deposit bill had passed, it would have been a dead letter even sooner than its predecessor. So we go. The past, with its lessons, seems to teach nothing, but the present, with its necessities, cannot fail to be listened to. Necessity is a hard but an efficient teacher.

☞ We learn that at the race which came off yesterday at the Fair Ground, Raleigh, Mr. Baldwin's horse, the winner of the Cup on Tuesday, was beaten, although unquestionably the swiftest trotter on the ground. His time in the Cup race was a full quarter of a minute faster than the best time made by the running horse yesterday (Thursday.) It seems that he had a new rider, who either could not get him up to his time—at any rate, did not.

We learn that the attendance is less this year than it was last. The unfortunate "pressure" may have something to do with it. In order to enlist the feelings and engage the attention of the Western people more fully in the matter, it has been suggested that the next meeting should be held at Salisbury. Whether at Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsboro' or elsewhere, we sincerely trust that the effort to render the holding of these fairs a permanent matter, may not be abandoned.

*Daily Journal, 23d inst*

#### Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Fifty-six counties have been heard from, and the Republican majority is upwards of 2,600.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1857.

GENTS.:—A cursory glance over the Fair Grounds does not give one an accurate idea of the extent and merit of the articles on exhibition. One thing may be safely asserted—North Carolina is not behind in her specimens. Agriculture is reduced to a science—the arts are by no means uncultivated—the Farming Implements, Mechanicism, &c., are certainly highly creditable in the present exhibition. The ingenuity displayed at the Fair in the various articles used by the planter and the mechanic, tell well for the genius of the State. And I was led to wonder at the *reason why* so many of these articles are purchased North—while just as good, and perhaps better, may be obtained at home. This should be well considered by our people—particularly at this important juncture of affairs. We are now collecting gold and paying a large premium for it, to pay for thousand of dollars worth of just the same articles that might have been purchased within the borders of North Carolina, and *for which* our own Bank Notes would be received at par. We should think of this as well as the matter of establishing a direct foreign trade. Let us have *State* pride enough to stand by our Mechanics, Artists, &c., and the result will very soon tell to the advantage of us all.

To-day may be considered the closing of the Fair, and thousands were on the ground to witness the doings. The speech by Mr. Bridgers, of Edgecomb, was replete with sound sense and important truths. Indeed, it was just such a talk as *the people* would appreciate and understand.

"Floral Hall" presented a great variety of attractive features—the beautiful specimens of the handi-work of the fair ones of North Carolina, found hundreds of admirers; and, really, many of the articles of needle work, &c., would compare favorably with the choicest importations. Let the daughters of the good Old North adopt fine needle work as a part of their education and accomplishments, and let industry bring them into *practical use*, and many thousands of dollars now paid to the Importer of foreign finery would be kept at home for wiser purposes. Crowding my way through the "Hall" to-day, led to these reflections. The ladies! O, yes, I must not omit to mention that *they*, as well as the beautiful articles they exhibited, created, if I may judge, their share of admiration. North Carolina has, on this occasion, found herself worthy of her reputation.

Some interesting trials of speed came off to-day. "Jo. Smith," the Wilmington horse, was up for a trial, but was rode by a jockey who handled him badly and lost the race. Yesterday he beat one of the fastest horses in *harness*. He is no *slow* nag—you can bet on *that*. The track is heavy sand in some places, and very uneven—three times round constituting a heat—making one mile and 100 yards. "Jo's" time was 3.7—"Joe" took the second premium as the best single harness horse.

The hospitality of the citizens of Raleigh commends itself at once to the stranger. I need only refer you to your "Light Infantry" boys for a full endorsement of the assertion.

"Yarbrough's Hotel" has been densely crowded—the grand rush at meal hours was like an avalanch—but the gentlemanly Colonel had enough and to spare. Some new improvement, recently made, gives to the House an air of comfort and convenience so long needed in North Carolina.

Had I time, a more extended notice of the Fair would be sent you, and one undoubtedly more interesting to the readers of the "Journal"—but having received your request *to write*, you have the request complied with, such as 'tis, and I remain, yours. UP COUNTRY.

### Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on the 10th instant, has arrived. She brings $63,000 in specie.

There is nothing later from India.

There had been severe storms on the English coast.—The ship A. B. Kimball, from Sunderland, bound to New York, was lost, but the crew were saved.

The American crisis was beginning to be severely felt in England and France, and money over the whole of Europe was advancing, in consequence of the drain of specie for America.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

The governor-general of India had been recalled.

The London Morning Chronicle professes to have good authority for stating that steps will be taken immediately to proclaim the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and says that the next despatches will bring the news of such proclamation at Calcutta. The statement, however, is generally regarded as absurd.

Catharine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, is married to Wm. A. Bushnell, of New York.

The London Star is the only journal which reports the recall of the governor-general of India.

The Times says: "There is nothing in raising the rate of interest to create alarm. The discount establishments have already raised the rates." The Times thinks that fright alone has caused all the ruin which is now going on in America.

The American crisis was severely felt in Paris, owing to the delay of remittances. Money was scarce, and there was a prospect that the bank would rescind its recent measures for relaxation, if it did not advance its rates of discount.

Reliable accounts concerning the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe state that their principal object was the reduction of their standing armies, in order to relieve their financial condition; the difficulty of obtaining loans rendering a reduction of expenditures necessary.

Two speculators on the Bourse had absconded; one was a defaulter of three millions and the other nearly two millions.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Bank of Holland has raised its rates of discount to 5½ per cent.

It is reported that a direct communication is about to be established between Trieste and New York through the Lloyd's steamers.

The financial pressure is still severe in Vienna. One broker had committed suicide, and another had absconded, being a defaulter to a large amount.

Numerous failures had occurred.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 6½ per cent.

The health of the King of Prussia was failing rapidly, and great fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family had assembled at Pottsdam.

Negotiations had been opened at St. Petersburgh for a commercial treaty with Austria.

Six Russian vessels had disembarked troops in Abasia, burned the bazaar, and destroyed the shipping.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports the loss of the line-of-battle-ship Le Forte. All on board perished, including thirteen officers, seven hundred and forty-three seamen, and fifty-three women and children. The same storm caused other disasters and loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

Accounts from Turkey state that Galatz had been nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial condition of Turkey remained unchanged. Paper money had depreciated 20 per cent.

The insurrections in Persia had been suppressed.

INDIA.—Passengers who have recently arrived in England report that Nena Sahib has resolved not to be taken alive, and has a body guard under orders to kill him when in danger of being captured.

There are 30,000 mutineers between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

It was considered doubtful whether Gen. Outram can ascend the river Gogra, as it is lined with forts well manned by the mutineers.

At the latest accounts only 3,000 troops arrived at Calcutta since the outbreak. It was feared that Lucknow would fall before assistance could arrive.

CHINA—Letters received at Paris say the Viceroy Yeh had issued a proclamation attributing the departure of British troops to India to the fear created by his military preparations.

AFRICA.—Two slavers had been captured on the western coast of Africa. One was an American-built brigantine called the Sarah Jane.

#### Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Returns from twenty-five counties in Minnesota give the democratic candidate for Governor, 1,700 majority. The fourteen counties to hear from will probably increase the democratic majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The amount of funds in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 19th inst., was ten millions, six hundred and thirty odd dollars.

The receipts at the Treasury, during the past week were a little upwards of $400,000.

Mr. Buchanan has offered ex-President Pierce and family a passage to Medeira in the steam frigate Powhatan, which is to sail about the 20th of November.

#### Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23—Official advices from Salt Lake say that the Mormons will refuse to let the U. S. troops enter the city. Brigham Young declares that he will burn the prairies, and if necessary, Salt Lake City, before he will submit to the demands of the U. S. Government.

#### The Norwegian Barque "Ellen."

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.—The Norwegian barque Ellen sails to-day. She has been fitted out and repaired at the Navy Yard, at the expense of her owners. Capt. Johnson has not received a dollar of the subscription raised in Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the steamer Central America

From the Indiana Daily Journal.

### Professions and Practice of Law.

REMINISCENCE BY THE HON. O. H. SMITH.

I yield this sketch at the request of my young friends to the legal profession:

With some preparatory study and thirty-seven years' practice in the courts of the State and of the United States, it may be presumed that the subject I touch is somewhat familiar to me, and as the title of the sketches indicate that they are more or less directed to the bar, this will be considered as appropriate. The profession of the law is of high import and of great responsibility, involving more for deep reflection and mature consideration before it is entered into than any other. Why is it that so many of the profession fall by the wayside?—Why so many hangers on to the skirts of the profession? Why so many who never reach a medium position at the bar? Why so few who acquire wealth and fame in the profession? These are important questions, in which the young man designing to make the law his profession, the father who thinks of the profession for his son, the young professional man, and even the more aged practitioner, is more or less interested.

It is not generally understood that the profession of the law is one of the most laborious that man was ever engaged in; that the proper preparation of the mind for eminent success is found only in the few, and when found with the proper habits, integrity and industry, success will as certainly follow as that effect will follow cause.—There never was a greater error in fact than that committed by devoted parents when selecting professions for their sons. The most feeble, the tenderest, and those who are supposed to be unable to struggle physically with the out-door labors of other professions, trades, occupations and businesses, are consigned to the seclusion of a professional office. My experience and observation teach me that all such should be directed in their youth to some active out-door employment, trade or avocation, giving constant exercise to the body and mind. The student at law cannot have too firm a constitution; his chest and lungs cannot be too much expanded; his voice cannot be too clear and strong, nor his health too good.—If he practice the profession only half so long as I have he will find that he will have use for all the bodily qualifications I have named.

Good common sense is essential. It is the foundation upon which the superstructure of education must rest; and, if it is defective, you may build the superstructure to the skies and it will crumble and fall. If Nature has not done her part to make the lawyer, in vain will he struggle, to sink at last in some other profession or avocation which Nature has designed him for. The student should have a good sound English education; he should spell well, and understand the principles of arithmetic and English grammer. The higher branches may be added, but I do not hold that in this country a knowledge of the dead languages and a familiarity with the classics is essential to the student, nor even to his success as a practitioner, although I do not object to their study where a favorable opportunity has been afforded; but I do mean to say that I have known many graduates of colleges who were so deficient in the English department of their education as to be disqualified for students in my office.

A fine looking young man called upon me one day, desiring to study law with me. I enquired of him as to his education. "I am a graduate of an eastern college; I understand Latin, Greek and Hebrew; I stood number two in a large class of graduates." "Do you spell well?" "I presume so, but I never thought much of that."—"Spell balance." "Bal-lance." "That will not do. Do you read well?" "Certainly." "Read this." "My name is Norval *on* the Grampian hills." "What was his name *off* the Grampian hills? Do you write well?" "No, I never could write much; indeed, I never tried to learn. Our great men East can scarcely write their names so that they can be read." "Let me see you write." He scratched off some caricatures looking like Greek or turkey tracks. "That is sufficient; your education is too imperfect for a lawyer; the dead languages may be dispensed with, but spelling, reading and writing cannot be." I advised him to go to one of our common schools and begin his education over again, and he might yet qualify himself for the study of the law.

The license or diploma to practice obtained is the test time in the life of the young lawyer's career. If he thinks that the license qualifies him, that his studies are ended, that he can then indulge his ease upon the cushioned sofa, smoke his scented cigars, cultivate his whiskers and mustaches, drive his fine horses, give his wine parties, spend his nights at the card table, and still become eminent in his profession, he will be disappointed in the end. His license will prove his curse, and he will sink to his grave unnoticed and unknown as a lawer.—On the contrary, if he views the matter in the proper light, that his license is only intended to authorize him to unite the study of the books with the practice of his profession, that he is just entering upon his studies that are never to end but with his life, that he will be every day better and better qualified to read and understand, he may with proper habits and perseverance rise high in his profession. After thirty-seven years of reading and practice, I feel that I am, as it were, just beginning to learn my profession.

The student will learn as he enters the court and begins to try his case that the learning of the books alone will not sustain him without a knowledge of the world, of men and things. He will have occasion every day to draw upon outside knowledge, and to bring to bear the circumstances that surround him upon the cause of his client. He should come to his case thoroughly prepared with the facts and the law, as both court and jury are ignorant of his case. He should be ready to place it fairly and truly before them. To do this his library should be looked to as to the law, and his client should be examined and cross-examined as to the facts, and then held responsible if he should have stated them too favorably to himself, as too many will do. The lawyer should maintain the strictest integrity and the nicest sense of honor. His character is his capital. No personal security is required of him by the public. His faith, his honor stand pledged, and if once violated he is bankrupt, and his profession only points to his disgrace.

A young lawyer has it in his power to surround himself with friends or cut himself off from the sympathy of his brethren. If in his intercourse, his arguments, his competitions with the other members of the bar, he treats them with the respect and kindness he would like them to observe towards him, it will be reciprocated, and his practice will pass smoothly and pleasantly on. The golden rule applies with great force to the bar. The members are perhaps too sensitive, always ready to repel supposed aggression, and frequently disposed to carry the war further than the occasion warrants. But let the practitioner assume the character of the hyena, and he will always find that there are lions and tigers in the menagerie as well as those of his species.

The great point to be considered before empanneling the jury is to make up the true issue, to try the merits of your case, to which your evidence is applicable, so as to give your client the full benefit of his cause of action and defence. The right of challenge of jurors for cause will of course be seen to by the practitioner. The peremptory challenge, although a valuable right, should be exercised with great caution. In one case my client went to the penitentiary because I peremptorily challenged the only juror that knew the prosecuting witness, and who would have saved my client, who was afterwards clearly shown to be innocent. I challenged the juror because I thought he did not like me. I had argued a case against him. At another time I had taken the jurors; they were standing up to be sworn, when I saw one of them wink at the opposite party. I challenged him, and feared afterwards that I had saved the case of my client by it.

In questioning and cross-questioning witnesses counsel frequently do great injustice to the witness without in the least benefitting the cause. The jury is composed of men in all respects like the witness, and if his character stands unimpeached they are disposed to give him credit for a disposition to tell the truth, unless they see his position or motives would lead him to side with one of the parties. A lawyer inconsiderately looks upon the witness sworn on the side of his adversary as hostile to his client, and attacks him in a manner, voice, and with a thousand useless questions plainly showing to the jury the state of mind of the lawyer, to the prejudice of the cause of the client. As a general rule there are too many questions asked the witness, depending upon the clearness or obsurity of the legal vision of the attorney. He who sees his case clearly can put his questions to the witness so as to come directly to the point in issue. I have known many cases lost by counsel cross-questioning their own witnesses after the case was made out. In criminal cases, resting on circumstantial evidence, I have never found it difficult to point to the real criminal, wherever presence, motive and opportunity combine.

PRETTY SQUAWS.—Those who have read the Indian tales of Cooper, Simms, Bennett, &c., and have never seen an Indian squaw, doubtless imagine that among the dusky tribes there are hundreds of tall graceful maidens, with regular features, and pretty forms. We have recently visited different tribes of Indians, and seen many hundreds of their females, and as yet we have not found one who approaches to grace or beauty. As a general thing they are slovenly, and lousy—fit subjects for a soap factory. We venture the assertion that the author of the "Last of the Mochicans" or of "Hiawatha" never saw an Indian girl. If there is such a thing as Min-ne-ha-ha, we should be pleased to see her; she would be a fortune for a showman.—*Sioux Eagle.*

### The Midnight Sun as seen by Bayard Taylor.

The N. Y. Tribune of Friday, contains a letter from Bayard Taylor, dated "Steamer Gyller, Arctic Ocean, July 27, 1857." We quote a passage, which will be universally read with keen relish:

It was now 11 o'clock, and Sværholt glowed in fiery bronze lustre as we rounded it, the eddies of returning birds that had been frightened from their roosts by the firing of the steamer's gun, gleaming golden in the nocturnal sun, like drifts of beech leaves in the October air. Far to the north the sun lay in a bed of saffron light over the clear horizon of the Arctic Ocean. A few bars of dazzling orange cloud floated above him, and still higher in the sky, where the saffron melted through delicate rose color into blue, hung light wreaths of vapor, touched with pearly, opaline flashes of pink and golden gray. The sea was like a web of pæslate color, shot through and through with threads of orange and saffron, from the dance of a myriad shifting and twinkling ripples. The air was filled and permeated with the soft, mysterious glow, and even the very azure of the southern sky seemed to shine through a net of golden gauze. The headlands of this deeply indented coast—the capes of the Luxe and Porsanger Fiords, and of Magerœ—lay around us, in different degrees of distance, but all with foreheads touched with supernatural glory. Far to the Northeast was Nordkys, the most northern point of the mainland in Europe, gleaming rosily and faint in the full beams of the sun, and just as our watches denoted midnight, the north Cape appeared to the westward—a long line of purple bluff, presenting a vertical front of 900 feet in height to the Polar Sea. Midway between these two magnificent headlands stood the Midnight Sun, shining on us with subdued fires, and with the gorgeous coloring of an hour for which we had no name, since it is neither sunset nor sunrise, but the blended loveliness of both—but shining at the same moment in the heat and splendor of noonday, on the Pacific Isles.

This was the Midnight Sun as I had dreamed it—as I had hoped to see it.

Within fifteen minutes after midnight, there was a perceptible increase altitude, and in less than half an hour the whole line of the sky had changed, the yellow brightning into orange, and the saffron melting into the pale vermilion of dawn. Yet it was neither the colors, nor the same character of light as we had had, half an hour *before* midnight. The difference was so slight as scarcely to be described, but it was the difference between evening and morning. The faintest transfusion of one prevailing tint into another had changed the whole expression of heaven and earth, and so imperceptibly and miraculously that a new day was already present to our consciousness.

HOW ENGLAND EXPECTS TO RECONQUER INDIA.—The London Times begins to appreciate the magnitude of the work which has been carved out for the English government in India, and now admits what we were severely taken to task for asserting, that the revolted provinces will have to be re-conquered at greater expense than that at which they were acquired.

"The Bengal army is no more. A hundred thousand men are against us. That noble body of born and bred soldiers, by the aid of which we have conquered and annexed so many rich territories and warlike tribes, and which dissipated in a few days the dark cloud from the Punjaub, to which our European neighbor had long pointed with expectancy, is now sternly bent on numbering England in the long list of its conquests.

"If it is, however, true that the native army was the whole, regularly the whole, of our strength in India, then our empire would indeed be now in its last hour. But the world will shortly find they must give us credit for other resources and a stronger hold upon India than this one has proved to be. It is now said we have to reconquer India. That expresses the very nature of the task, tho' only half of it, for we have to reconquer India organized, disciplined, trained, armed, provisioned, fortified, emboldened by ourselves. It is a task far greater than that which offered itself to us a century ago. We can only now succeed by the extraordinary prowess of the British soldier making up for the most fearful odds, and even that would be utterly unavailing, but for another means equally the subject of invidious skepticism. We could not now march 1,500 miles right through India with a handful of men, opposed everywhere by a magnificent army of our own creation, and with every advantage of possession, unless we enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of the native population. When we resume our position there, will our neighbors, who now tell us candidly all is lost, then tell us as candidly how we have recovered it? It can only be done by virtues which must then be conceded to us, with whatever reluctance. We must be a nation of soldiers; and, what is more, we must have the qualities for attaching to us those less powerful nations whom the fortune of war throws upon our hands."

#### The London Policemen.

A correspondent of the Utica Herald gives the following description of a London policeman:—

The policeman is one of the "sights" of London. He is never out of your reach. You never notice him going off or coming on duty. You see him standing at the crossing where you take the omnibus, at all hours—in sunshine and in storm—yesterday, to-day, last week.—You may go away—travel round the globe, come back next year—and you will find him at the crossing still:—the same grave countenance, the same white gloves, the same bright buttons, the same blue broadcloth, the same mysterious collar. Apparently he has no friends; apparently he never eats or drinks or sleeps; apparently he has no name or personal identity; he is an embodied "M. P." He never seems to know anybody—and yet he would remember you ten years hence in the remotest corner of the earth. He has nothing to do except walk about and stand at the crossings, and lounge about the theatre doors, and watch the diversions of the "millions;" and yet somehow his eye pierces everywhere his ear catches every sound and rustle, and his fine senses are perpetually going forth upon little exploring expeditions into dens and vaults and noisome alleys—and somehow you never hear any noise and wrangling or foul oaths while he is near; and the 'busses never choke the throughfares. He never seems to have any opinion; never hazards a remark or guess; never speculates upon the weather. To the great problem of Human Progress; to the vexed question of the Taxes; to the momentous theme of the Rebellion in India; to the great subjects of Temperance, Divorce and Ragged Schools; he opposes the unanswerable argument of "Move on!"

THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1856.—In accordance with the practice which has been observed for some years past in the "Life-Boat (Eng.) Journal," we give in our current number a synopsis of the wrecks and casualities which have taken place during the past year on the coasts and in the seas of the British Isles.

The following list gives some details of the work of destruction during the past five years:

| | Wrecks. | Collisions. | Total. | Total lives lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852..... | 958 | 57 | 1,015 | 829 |
| 1853..... | 759 | 73 | 832 | 989 |
| 1854..... | 893 | 94 | 987 | 1,549 |
| 1